Daily Report

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CSSR Delegate Describes Vienna CSCE Talks

AU1407141289 Prague CTK in English 1326 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Vienna July 14 (CTK correspondent)—The Vienna talks of the 35 Helsinki Final Act signatories about measures to build confidence and security had a matter-of-fact and constructive character in their second round, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the talks Ladislav Balcar has told CTK. He said the Warsaw Treaty countries suggested an extensive project of developing steps adopted at the 1986 Stockholm conference and new security-building measures, mainly improvement of the regime of announcements, observations and control of activities of naval and air forces. The Czechoslovak delegation took active part in working out common positions of the Warsaw Treaty countries, and was co-author of two proposals—for preliminary announcement of air force activities and for limiting activities of army, air force and navy in the zone from the Atlantic to the Urals. "In the second round we focused on asserting the military aspects of the Czechoslovak initiative to form a zone of confidence and cooperation along the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries", Ladislav Balcar said. He added that a new phenomenon at the talks was a discussion about military doctrines, whose preparation developed in the second round. The debate should result in a comprehensive consideration of military doctrines by all participants in the talks in a special seminar. A positive element in the round which just ended was a proposal submitted by the group of neutral and non-aligned countries, which is a certain compromise between positions of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Chemical Weapons Ban Discussed in Geneva

CSSR, GDR, FRG Confer

AU1107184889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Jul 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Exchange of Opinions on Chemical Disarmament in Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva (ADN)—The heads of the GDR, CSSR, and FRG delegations to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Dr Peter Dietz, Vratislav Vajnar, and Dr Paul Joachim von Stuelpnagel, met for a further talk on aspects of chemical disarmament in Geneva on Friday [7 July]. They concurrently pointed out the urgency of a global chemical weapons ban.

The diplomats discussed experiences from the national test inspections to build confidence and to examine the control regulations of the chemical-weapons ban contained in the draft convention and the question of multilateral experiments in this field. Referring to their countries' proposals to create a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe, Ambassador Dr Dietze and his CSSR colleague Vajnar stressed that confidence-building measures on a regional scale would promote a world-wide chemical-weapons ban. The ambassadors agreed to continue their talks.

GDR Envoy Stresses Need for Checks

AU1707193289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Geneva—Offers for Verification of Chemical Disarmament"]

[Excerpt] Geneva—In his speech at the plenary session of the Geneva disarmament conference, GDR Ambassador Peter Dietze stressed that the GDR holds the view that observance of the chemical weapons ban must also be guaranteed by checks when there is suspicion. He said that to this end, the conference must agree on the right to request on-site inspections at any place and at any time. He said that the GDR was convinced that understanding could be reached in the time that is left for the conference if all sides show the respective willingness and readiness. He said that the GDR delegation would make an active contribution in the sense of the Warsaw Pact's recent statement so that the summer session can be concluded with favorable negotiation results. [passage omitted]

Council of Ministers Examines Economy, Progress

AU1907134689 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Comrade Adil Carcani to analyze the achievements in fulfilling the planned tasks in the first 6 months, and to set out further measures for fulfilling the plan for the second half of the year and for 1989 as a whole.

The meeting was also attended by the chairmen of people's council executive committees of some districts.

The Council of Ministers took note of the fact that during this period the working masses, inspired by the decisions of the Seventh Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and Comrade Ramiz Alia's constant instructions, and by the enthusiastic atmosphere created by the Sixth Congress of the Democratic Front of Albania, have been characterized by a special spirit of mobilization and are working with a lofty revolutionary fervor to carry out the planned tasks.

Good things have been achieved during the first 6 months of the current year in all sectors of the economy and culture. The industrial production plan was overfulfilled; the pace of construction in numerous important projects was accelerated, such as at the Banje hydropower project, the Fier urea plant, the Elbasan ferrochrome plant, and so forth; tasks were overfulfilled in the export sector and in transportation, consumption, communal services, and so forth. The pace of economic development during the first half of the year was not only higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but was also higher than the planned tasks. Social production was fulfilled by 101.4 percent and the national income by 102 percent.

The Council of Ministers dwelled on, and analyzed with a high sense of responsibility, the failure of some sectors of the economy to fulfill their tasks, such as in the oil and gas sector, the rich chrome sector, and in wheat and milk production, and criticized the insufficient work of the respective departments. The meeting also criticized the work of the people's council executive committees of the districts of Lushnje, Fier, and Berat for failure to fulfill the wheat and milk production plans, as well as those of Diber and Mat for failure to meet their targets in the extraction of rich chrome ore.

The meeting made a preliminary assessment of the work in supporting, disseminating, and concretely applying revolutionary initiatives and movements following the decision of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee Politburo.

The speech delivered by Comrade Adil Carcani and the ensuing discussion by ministers and some chairmen of the district people's council executive committees dwelled particularly on the major tasks facing the state and economic organs, cadres, specialists, and all the working people to fulfill tasks during the third quarter and for the year as a whole. A higher degree of intensification of work and efforts is required in agriculture, particularly in the livestock-raising sector. The Council of Ministers drew attention to the need to intensify the cultivation of early and late corn, as well as tobacco, beans, and other seasonal crops. More care must be taken to increase the forage base of the livestock sector, exploiting all possibilities, from the gathering of grass, straw, and other products, to the cultivation of forage crops.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers discussed and determined concrete measures to deepen revolutionary initiatives and movements and to support them with administrative measures and the necessary material base. In this context, the meeting discussed increased efficiency, this being a problem of importance for the economy as a whole. The fulfillment of the planned indicators has led to the increased efficiency of the economy, providing 10 million leks over and above the plan for accumulation purposes. However, the meeting stressed that there are still considerable reservations, particularly for reducing production costs through better utilization of materials, increased labor productivity, and so forth.

Despite the achievements in increasing exports and reducing imports following the implementation of tasks set out by the sixth Albanian Workers Party Central Committee plenum, the meeting stressed that the intensive development of the economy requires that the work in these directions should be further deepened because there are considerable possibilities in this field. The movement aimed at increasing exports and reducing imports should be further deepened and the activity of the various departments, executive committees, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, and various institutions concerned should take more concrete forms, and measures should be adopted to implement them more rapidly, thus making certain that the effects of this movement are felt in the third quarter.

There are initiatives to reduce completion schedules on productive projects and to accelerate the commission of various production lines and unused plants and machinery. The goal must be to increase production and accumulation.

The meeting pointed out that during the period under review the brigade-level plots and herds have been further consolidated. The small brigade-level herds now number an additional 5,000 head of cattle and 120,000 head of small livestock compared with the beginning of the current year. However, the Council of Ministers particularly pointed out the need to increase yields. Now that the rural population is being supplied to a growing extend with milk and its by-products from these smaller herds, it is important to make sure that the experience of

the Pajove agricultural cooperative is spread throughout all brigades in order to increase the number of livestock and, particularly, to adopt the necessary measures to increase the fodder base and thus, increase productivity.

After reporting on the work carried out to improve the supply to the population, the Council of Ministers drew the attention of the state and economic organs to some shortages of industrial articles and steadily supplying the population with vegetables. We are now at the peak of vegetable production, and measures must therefore be adopted to ensure that the entire amount produced is absorbed, regardless of the current needs of the market, depositing and processing all surpluses.

The fulfillment of the great tasks in this jubilee year requires that everyone should work in a creative way and with militant spirit, with a high level of mobilization and stringent proletarian discipline, using scientific management and organization, and with concrete and more efficient control by the economic organs and other apparatuses.

Implementing the party's decisions and Comrade Ramiz Alia's constant instructions, everyone—cadres, specialists, workers, and cooperativists—must mobilize their efforts to fulfill their specific tasks every day, so that we may go to the great festivities of the 45th anniversary of the country's liberation and of the triumph of the people's revolution with great achievements in all fields of our socialist life.

Kosovo Repression, Lost Autonomy Viewed
AU1907130989 Tirana ATA in English
1008 GMT 19 Jul 89

["The Truth on Brutal Violation of Kosovo's Autonomy Cannot Be Hidden—Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA)—Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries a writing written by Hamit Beqja and Shaban Murati, which says among the other things.

Four months are being completed since Serbia imposed the constitutional changes through tanks, and this period was enough to prove how much lost Kosovo's autonomy and how violently were impaired the rights of the Albanian people of this province. The Albanians in Kosovo are more and more experiencing this bitter reality, it is seen by Yugoslav peoples and personalities whose logic is not darkened by extremist nationalism. Likewise, the progressive and democratic public opinion and different world parliaments are more and more being convinced of this reality. In order to conceal the incontestible truth, the Serbian leadership and the spokesman of its chauvinistic policy advertise the theses, which they themselves do not trust, that is, through the constitutional changes Kosovo and the Albanians lost nothing in their autonomy. This was also the spirit that pervaded the recent plenum of the CC [Central Committee] of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia], which in a document on the "stabilization of the situation in Kosovo" issued on July 13, stressed that "the constitutional changes do in no way impair the autonomy of the province."

This Serbian thesis, is among the weakest in the Serb propaganda in Yugoslavia and the world. Milosevic himself has long since openly declared that "Kosovo lost what it ought to lose, the autonomy. Serbia celebrated the establishment of its complete domination on Kosovo with champagne in Belgrade and with blood in Kosovo.

Great restrictions are established in the field of language, education and culture. The No. 27 amendment defines that the "Serbo-Croatian language is officially and publicy used in Serbia." In the regions where there live special nationalities, it is official and publicly used Serbo-Croatian language and the languages of the other nationalities." Before, in accordance with the constitution of 1974, the language used in the procedures conducted in the state organs and organizations in the territory of the region was determined by the constitution of the province. Likewise, through the amendment 33, 11th item, the Serbian organs have the competence to arrange the unique system of the elementary and professional education throughout the republic, a competence which did not exist before. It was not enough and Serbia drafted other 50 laws that reduce to a maximum the autonomy in other fields as well and that will be approved over these two, three months. [sentence as received]

The constitutional changes are yielding their anti-Albanian "fruits" in all the fields. It is particularly taken aim at the Albanian national culture, schooling in the mother-tongue, scientific and artistic creativeness, Kosovo intelligentsia.

Facts are clear. In the coming school year 1989-1990, 11000 Albanian pupils who have graduated from the elementary schools cannot attend the secondary schools. If in the previous school year, 32,145 pupils attended studies in the Albanian language in the secondary schools, this school year only 21,050 pupils will attend studies in these schools in the Albanian language. In the coming school year, in the first grade of Pristina University the number of students studying in the Albanian language will reduce, whereas those studying in the Serbo-Croatian will augment.

The University, the Academy of Sciences and Arts, and the Albanological Institute of Pristina, as the main centers of the Albanian national culture, are under constant blows. They are described as "hearths of the counterrevolution and hostile activity." A real witch-hunt has begun against the Kosovo intelligentsia, professors, writers, scientists, reporters, teachers, and artists only because of the fact that they work and fight to defend and develop the Albanian culture and education, to study the history and the development of the Albanian culture, on the basis of the

principle of equality among nations and national culture. Many of them are arrested, isolated, and jailed. Others are relieved from their functions.

The Albanians have no right to have their say, to decide who will lead them, to give their opinions for the affairs and people. Even when they express their opinions in the legal organs of the system, the press and periodicals of Kosovo and of the country, as was the appeal of 215 Kosovo intellectuals regarding the constitutional changes, their acts are considered contraventions and are fraught with consequences for their authors. Everything the Albanians say, defend, and demand is treated as nationalist, separatist, hostile, and counterrevolutionary, whereas the others in Yugoslavia may speak and write whatever they like and nothing happens to them.

In the course of their history, the Albanians have been faced with any kind annihilative policies. They have been imprisoned, murdered, and poisoned for their own language, writing, and learning. But they never yielded. They have everywhere and always maintained their vitality. This vitality to defend their national and democratic rights, to defend the Albanian culture and art, education, and Albanian language, their history will triumph over any reprisals that might be exercised against them.

At the same time, as life has proved, the vitality and efforts of the Albanians for their rights have never, and will never, be factors of destabilization for Yugoslavia. On the contrary, they are, and will be, factors of international and social understanding, and progress in Yugoslavia.

The time we are living in is the time of war and efforts by the peoples and democratic forces for culture and national and social progress, for knowledge and science. Schools and culture and educational institutions are opened in Europe and in the world, because the right to acquire culture and education is one of the fundamental rights of man and the peoples, and the realization of this right is a sign of emancipation.

The truth on tragic state of the Albanians in Kosovo following the constitutional amendments cannot be concealed.

Today, more than ever, they in Yugoslavia should become aware that unless the Albanians are equal to the other peoples of Yugoslavia there can be neither stability nor improvement of the intranational relations. The police methods just as the chauvinist policy exercised against them are outdated and inefficient. As Comrade Ramiz Alia said in his speech delivered at the 6th Congress of the DFA [Democratic Front of Albania], "it is impossible for the people of Kosovo to be oppressed, imprisoned, maimed, and for state violence to be exercised against the youth and intelligentsia of Kosovo, and the rest of Yugoslavia to remain democratic and progressive. Either there will be freedom and democracy for all the nations and nationalities which make up federative Yugoslavia, or there will be freedom and democracy for none of them.

Tourism Discussed With Visiting GDR Official

AU1907135689 Tirana ATA in English 1004 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA)—The vice-minister of communication and tourism of the GDR, Klaus Wolf, conducted talks in Tirana these days with the general director of Albtourism, Ruhi Sheqi, concerning the cooperation in the field of tourism between the two countries.

During his stay in our country, he was received by the minister of the home trade, Osman Murati, who conducted a friendly talk with him.

Present at this meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Tirana, Dieter Kulitzka.

On July 18, the vice-minister of communication and tourism of the GDR, Klaus Wolf, left our country.

Alia Greets Nicaragua's Ortega on National Day

AU1807190989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On the occasion of the National Day of Nicaragua, the 10th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, it is my pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey cordial greetings to you and to the friendly Nicaraguan people.

On this memorable day in the history of your people, the Albanian people wish them further successes at work and in their efforts for the country's progress and development, the country's defense, and the consolidation of the victories achieved.

I am convinced that the friendly relations existing between Albania and Nicaragua will be constantly developed and strengthened.

Plaka Attends Managua Celebrations

AU1907185789 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] At the invitation of the government of Nicaragua, an Albanian delegation led by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the celebrations held in Managua today on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution. The festivities were attended by delegations from various countries.

First District Harvest Results Reported

AU1907170089

[Editorial Report] Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 1 July publishes on page 1 a 600-word ATA-attributed report on a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, Albanian Workers Party (AWP) Central Committee (CC) first secretary, by the Lezhe District AWP Committee, informing him that the wheat production plan has been fulfilled by 104 percent, that the production target has been overfulfilled by 11,000 quintals, and that the delivery plan was fulfilled by 100 percent. The average yield over the planned acreage of 5850 hectares was 39.7 quintals per hectare, which is the highest average yield ever achieved in the district.

The same issue of BASHKIMI also reports on pages 1-2 in a 600-word ATA dispatch that the Durres District state agricultural enterprises completed the wheat harvesting campaign in 13 days. Over a total acreage of 2430 hectares, the state agricultural enterprises exceeded the planned target by 4.9 quintals per hectare and there was an excess production of 12,000 quintals, the plan thus having been overfulfilled by 11.6 percent.

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 16 July publishes on page 1 a 700-word ATA report on a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Shkoder District AWP Committee stating, among other things, that the wheat production plan had been fulfilled by 101.6 percent and the delivery plan by 100 percent. The report mentions high-yield results by sectors and brigades, but contains no figures indicating total acreage or yields at district level.

Council of Europe Delegation Concludes Visit

AU1907182389 Sofia BTA in English
1741 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA)—At the invitation of the permanent Foreign Policy Commission with the National Assembly and of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group a delegation of the Commission for Relations With the Non-Member States of the Council of Europe visited this country from July 13 through July 19. The delegation consisted of Mr Friedrich Probst (Austria), Mr David Atkinson (Great Britain) and Mr Manuel Nunes (Spain).

The delegation had meetings and talks with Mr Lyuben Kulishev, secretary of the Foreign Policy Commission, with members of the leadership of the Foreign Policy Commission and the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, as well as with other M.P.'s.

It was received by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Evtim Simeonov, deputy minister of justice, Mr Boris Chakalov, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Environment Preservation, and Mr Yordan Ormankov, spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The parlimentarians visited the Human Rights Committee and the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. They visited the "Aleksandr Nevskiy" Church and the Sofia Mosque, where they attended a religious service. The members of the delegation had meetings with students and lecturers from the Sofia Kliment Okhridski University. The delegation made a tour round the country and acquainted itself with the state of the Bulgarian Muslims in Shumen, Razgrad, Kurdzhali and Plovdiv.

The guests were familiarized with the process of restructuring, as well as with the constructive peace-loving policy of Bulgaria oriented especially toward the development of good-neighbour relations in the Balkans. It was stressed that Bulgaria is willing to continue the mutually advantageous dialogue with the Council of Europe. There was a joint conviction that the direct contacts between Bulgaria and the Council of Europe will have positive influence on the further strengthening of the climate of trust and cooperation in Europe, on the building of the common European house.

The guests expressed satisfaction over Bulgaria's advance and thanked for the opportunity granted to them to acquaint themselves freely with the questions which interested them.

Delegation Says Regions Depopulated

AU2007090689 Paris AFP in English
0836 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (AFP)—Entire regions of Bulgaria are being depopulated by an exodus of ethnic Turks fleeing a programme of forced assimilation, according to a Council of Europe delegation visiting the country.

Delegation leader Friedrich Probst, of West Germany, said a "process of depopulation was occurring in entire regions" with the departure of 140,000 "Moslem Bulgarians", as the ethnic Turks are called by the authorities in Sofia.

Mr Probst said the enquiry team, due to report to the Council of Europe in September, had been "allowed to visit every village it wished". He said they had visited Shumen and Razgrad, in the northeast of the country, and Kurdzhali, Dzhebel and Plovdiv, in the south.

Thousands of Bulgarians of Turkish origin demonstrated in several regions of the country in May to protest against the assimilation programme, introduced in 1984. Clashes with police left several dead.

The delegation completed a seven-day visit Wednesday, having held talks with several Bulgarian ministers, religious leaders, members of parliament and leading intellectuals such as the pro-reform writer Blaga Dimitrova, Mr Probst said.

It also visited the frontier post of Kapitan Andreevo through which several thousands of refugees have transited every week.

Estimates of the ethnic Turkish population of Bulgaria prior to the recent exodus vary between 900,000 and 1,500,000.

Some 250,000 have applied for passports to enter Turkey, according to the Bulgarian authorities.

Gorna Oryakhovitsa Committee Statement on Muslims

AU1807133789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 89 p 2

[Statement of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa Municipal Committee of the Political and Social Forces: "We Are Not Indifferent"]

[Text] The events that recently took place in our country and the actions against our country evoke a justifiable concern. We cannot remain indifferent. Critically analyzing the recent political events, the Municipal Committee of the Political and Social Forces in Gorna Oryakhovitsa notes with concern that instead of a peaceful dialogue, a plan to destabilize the socialist system, a system we have selected, is being implemented against us and our country, and the sovereignty and established legal order of our country are being most crudely violated. A sinister anti-Bulgarian campaign is being developed by the Republic of Turkey, which aims at discrediting our peace-loving policy in the eyes of world public opinion and proving to the world that human rights are being violated in Bulgaria.

More specifically what do we mean?

First, a human rights conference took place recently in Paris. We greet its humanitarian goals, however, we cannot agree with the fact that it was utilized by certain individuals and circles as a tribune of slander against our people and the road of socialist transformations selected by them.

We give the following answer to the inspirers and heralds of the anti-Bulgarian campaign: Bulgaria's gates are open. The wooden plough, pigskin sandals, poor and dilapidated huts, and muddy and dusty villages and towns do not exist anymore. Today in our country there is freedom and democracy for every honest Bulgarian citizen and worker.

Second, how much longer will the the crudest interference in our internal affairs continue?

The new political thinking does not exclude or deny the confrontation of ideas and ideologies, including the class contradictions. However, all this emphatically requires a new political culture and new and modern manner of contact and confrontation between ideological differences of opinion. The time in which we are living requires us to learn tolerance and mutual respect, in the name of universal values and the peoples' striving to live in peace and cooperation.

We ask with justification: Have not certain spokesmen of the Western radio stations tired of speaking about the "rights," "freedom," "peace," and "democracy," while they simultaneously remain the most ardent champions of the cold war and heralds of the world's most reactionary forces? Is it not time to openly admit who stands behind these radio stations, who is financing them, and who is prompting them to destroy what many state figures and politicians in the East and West are trying to construct along the road of the open dialogue in the name of peace and human progress?

Third, the reasons for the situation that has emerged in connection with the mass departure (temporary or permanent) from the country by someBulgarians of Muslim creed are well known. They were presented sufficiently and in a well-grounded manner in the statements of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman; Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Despite the virulent and broad-scale anti-Bulgarian campaign the world better understands the bitter truth about the crime committed by the Turkish Government against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the tens of thousands of Bulgarian citizens, who found themselves in a state of a mass psychosis under the influence of the Turkish propaganda. This truth was confirmed by Gernot Erler and Peter Wuertz, members of the FRG Bundestag, at the news conference they gave.

There can be no doubt that the chauvinistic pan-Turkish policy of the Republic of Turkey toward Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people will soon be finally unmasked and deservedly condemned by all democratic and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Human Rights Committee's 'Concern' Over Muslims
AU1807190389 Sofia BTA in English
1638 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)—The Committee of Human Rights in Bulgaria expresses its deep concern over the fate of Bulgarian Muslims, who have left their fatherland and taken the insecure ways of an unguaranteed existence. We are concerned over the information about the cruel reality which they face in Turkey, the behaviour towards them and the serious difficulties they suffer, it is said in the statement which was adopted today at a general meeting of the committee, an independent social, non-governmental organization which has been functioning for a year and whose members are representatives of the public throughout the country.

The statement is made on the occasion of the new anti-Bulgarian campaign which has been adopted lately by the Turkish official circles and which is in contradiction with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and of the Vienna agreements. Turkey is interfering in Bulgaria's internal affairs indirectly and by direct threats and fuelling religious passions and creating a psychosis for a mass leaving of the Bulgarian Muslims, without taking into account the risks and tragedies to which it dooms thousands of people and families, it is said in the statement, and concern is expressed over the manipulations and threats to which Turkish propaganda puts the Bulgarian Muslim population.

The Human Rights Committee appeals to the Turkish Government for sense and civilization in the policy, for ending the anti-Bulgarian propaganda, slander and threats and settling all issues in international relations, including those between Turkey and Bulgaria, through an equal dialogue without preliminary conditions. Turkey is called on not to create obstacles for the Bulgarian Muslims who are willing to return to their fatherland.

The committee adopted a resolution in support of the legal national rights of the Arabic people of Palestine and the requests of the world public for international protection of human rights in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as a resolution sharing the conviction that a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus issue is possible only with the mediating efforts of the UN secretary general by observing the interests of the two entities, of the unity, territorial wholeness, sovereignty and non-commitment of independent Cyprus.

Today the committee members made a detailed survey of their one-year activity. From the facts stated in the report of its chairman Mr Konstantin Tellalov and from

the numerous statements the conclusion was made that the organization has its place in the country's social life and on an international plan. Contacts with 32 international and 17 national organizations have been established.

Concrete proposals were made for expansion of the committee's activities, among which is the citizens' right to live in an ecologically clean environment as well as for more efficient cooperation with the state and social bodies and organizations.

Two Flee to Turkey, Request Political Asylum
TA1807181889 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1605 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Istanbul (AA)—Two Bulgarian citizens who fled to Turkey in a small rowboat have sought political asylum.

The Bulgarian couple sailed from Burgas Port in Bulgaria on a 4-meter boat 3 days ago. They went into a private maritime agency in Buyukdere at 1600 today and asked for political asylum.

Officials have said that an investigation has been started into the political asylum request of Lybenov Berev and his wife Sonia Berev. The couple wants to go to Australia or Canada.

Bulgaria Absent From Istanbul Red Cross Meeting
AU1807200889 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 18 Jul 89

["Unexplainable Act of Turkish Authorities"—BTA headline]

[Text] July 18 (BTA)—The 8th Conference of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the Balkan States was opened today in Istanbul in the absence of the Bulgarian delegation.

The delegation, headed by Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross, had to travel yesterday by plane. However, due to the fact that entrance visas for Turkey had not been issued in time, it remained in Sofia. The documents were ready today at 9.15 am and in the late hours of the afternoon the delegates crossed the Bulgaro-Turkish border by car.

The conference which was opened in Istanbul is being held every two years. Its agenda this year includes discussion of the Red Cross and Red Crescent contribution to peace and cooperation and their role in the dissemination of international and humanitarian law. The hosts have invited over 20 countries: Britain, France, Spain, the USSR, etc.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross has maintained until now good contacts with the Red Crescent. This makes unexplainable the act of the official Turkish authorities, which have predetermined the delay of the Bulgarian delegation at the prestigious international forum.

Zhivkov Sends Message to Ortega on National Day
AU2007093589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and State Council chairman, has sent a message to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the country's National Day—the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The past decade was a short but intensive and essential period, during which the freedom-loving Nicaraguan people, inspired by the ideas of Sandino, consolidated their right to independent development along the road of democracy and social progress. This was done in the course of a strenuous struggle against the counterrevolution and at the cost of great sacrifices. Today the Nicaraguan working people, rallying around their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, worthily continue the historical cause that began on 19 July 1979, and are confidently constructing their future.

We sincerely believe that the consistent policy of the Sandinist Government, aimed at steadily implementing in life the principles of the revolution, peace, democracy, and social restoration, will render ever more significant results for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people. The international support enjoyed by the Nicaraguan foreign policy is proof of Nicaragua's constructive contribution to the efforts to establish lasting peace and good-neighborly relations in Central America.

The message points out that the Bulgarian people warmly support the just cause of Sandinist Nicaragua and highly value relations of selfless friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our countries and between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and are determined to selflessly continue their work for their beneficial and mutually advantageous development.

Lukanov Speaks at Nicaraguan Solidarity Rally
AU1907192289 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 19 Jul 89

["Solidarity With the People of Nicaragua"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 19 (BTA)—At a ceremonial rally today the public in the capital marked the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution in Nicaragua.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and minister of foreign economic relations, delivered a speech. He expressed the support of the Bulgarian public to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for a just future. The victory of the Sandinist Revolution proved the possibility to lead successful struggle for social progress in the shadow of the U.S. imperialism, proved that in Latin America the struggle for freedom, a new society based on the principles of social justice and real humanism is deepening and acquires ever larger scope, pointed out the speaker.

Mr Andrey Lukanov stressed that the total pressure against the country on the side of the reactionary imperialist circles undermines the efforts for peaceful settlement of the existing problems in the region. The struggle led by Nicaragua in defence of its revolution is an indivisible part of the common struggle of the progressive forces in the world for the future of mankind's progress, he said.

In conclusion the speaker noted the versatile character of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan relations. There are close ties between the BCP and the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, there are also active contacts between the public organizations, the cultural exchange is enriched. Of special importance for the development of the bilateral relations are the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Daniel Ortega.

The meeting was attended by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, as well as by leaders of public and mass organizations.

Joint Space Research Firm Formed With USSR

AU1807133389 Sofia BTA in English
0944 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Stara Zagora, July 18 (BTA)—At the proposal of Glavkosmos-Moscow, the Soviet Scientific-Production Association "Precise Instruments"-Moscow, the Bulgarian State Company "Disc Drives" and the Institute for Space Research with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences with its sections in Stara Zagora founded the Soviet-Bulgarian Company "Cosminform".

Cosminform will carry out scientific research and transfer activity, will produce automated equipment, apparatus, systems and programme products for the use of space information in economic activity.

The Stara Zagora sections of the Institute for Space Research with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences have certain experience accumulated in the course of its joint work with Glavkosmos-Moscow in the processing and preservation of space information. At the time of the latest Bulgaro-Soviet space flight specialists from these sections worked together with their colleagues at the Centre for Space Flight Control in Moscow. The international center in Stara Zagora has a date bank with space information which is to enter the world telecommunication system, thus making the initial steps for providing space information for economic purposes.

Joint Bulgarian-U.S. Electronics Company Formed

AU1407211289 Sofia BTA in English
1532 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—Curtis-Balkan is a new Bulgaro-American company which was incorporated here today by the Bulgarian Transport Electronics and Balkancar state companies and the American Curtis Instruments Company.

The joint venture will be developing technologies and will be manufacturing electronic equipment for electric and I.C.E. [internal-combustion-engine] trucks, electronic devices, systems and components, electric-driven transport vehicles, and warehouse transport equipment. It will conduct research and development work, tests, warranty service and trade in goods and services.

The company will build state-of-the-art production facilities which will increase considerably the competitive strength of the products exported to the international market. The company will have its head office in Sofia.

Mr Eduard Marwell, president of Curtis Instruments, stressed that his company has long been working with Bulgarian partners. "Bulgaria is a leading manufacturer of electric and I.C.E. trucks. We like the quality of the products," he said. "That is why we chose the Bulgarian companies to be our partners."

Mr Eduard Marwell was received today by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations.

Manager Training Company Formed With Britain

AU1807134389 Sofia BTA in English
1245 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)—A Bulgaro-British manager training joint stock company was established today by ten major state-owned Bulgarian companies doing business in the chemical industry, electronics, mechanical engineering, as well as the Federation of Scientific and Technical Societies in Bulgaria, on the one hand, and the Maxwell Communication Corp. of Britain.

The joint stock company will train Bulgarian and foreign managers in marketing, finance and credit, company law, commodity market management, procurement of marketing, patent, corporate, scientific and technological information, access to statistical reports, economic analysis of world companies and entry in the world markets.

The joint stock company has an authorized capital stock of 3 million leva, half of which is contributed in convertible currency by the British partner. The company has its head office in Sofia. It will be directed and represented by its managing director Mr Krasimir Evtimov, president of the United Network Computer Resources Economic Association. Mr Robert Maxwell is chairman of the board of directors.

Sir John Morgan, vice president of the Robert Maxwell Group, who signed the agreement of establishment, told the BTA reporter that a 3-year plan has already been drawn up under which the manager training school will operate at full capacity by 1991. The British partners hope that this school will turn into a model for all East European countries.

The Robert Maxwell Group maintains steady contacts with Bulgaria. It takes part in the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation and in June it set up a joint Bulgaro-British venture Balkanfilm Enterprise together with the Bulgarian National Film Corporation.

First Bulgarian-Greek Company Established

AU1707162289 Sofia BTA in English
1555 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Plovdiv, July 17 (BTA)—The first Bulgaro-Greek Limited Liability Company Trakia Impex was registered here today. It was incorporated by the regional People's Council in Plovdiv and the regional Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Complex and by the Antonios Malliaris Company of Thessaloniki. The company will carry out foreign trade and production, two-way technology transfer and will be realizing investment projects, marketing services and specific foreign trade operations. Trakia Impex will deal with export and import of products of mechanical engineering, electronics, the light industry, agriculture, food processsing, the biotechnological and the chemical industries. The Trakia Impex Company has its head office in Plovdiv.

Zhivkov Congratulates Greek Leader Florakis

AU1907195289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a letter to Kharilaos Florakis, chairman of the Communist Party of Greece, congratulating him on his 75th birthday. Congratulations are also offered on the election of Kharilaos Florakis as chairman of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party.

The letter stresses his important personal contribution to the struggle of the Greek Communists and the entire working people of Greece for liberty, democracy, and progress, for peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

We highly value, states the letter of congratulation, your contribution to strengthening the traditional fraternal ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party, in the interest of the common struggle for peace and socialism, for friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece and between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

Agriculture Minister Interviewed on Manpower

AU1707121189 Sofia BTA in English
1015 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA)—"A new organization in vegetable and fruit gathering is applied. In the fulfillment of these tasks all bodies and organizations, employees and students, workers and pensioners are taking part and the crop gathering is really turning into an all-nation action," says Mr Georgi Menov, minister of agriculture and forestry in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The minister indicates that the difficulties which have arisen from the insufficiency of manpower in certain areas are being overcome. The crops are gathered by pupils and students, by people from industrial enterprises and other organizations as well as administrative personnel from the agro-industrial complexes. They have longer working time and no weekends.

Dwelling on the structural changes in agriculture, the minister of agriculture indicates that the new model will be greatly subjected to the need of alimentary products in the country. By the end of the century the per capita production is ensured of fresh and processed goods to the amount of: 83 kg of meat, 365 litres of milk and butter, 320 eggs, 18 litres oil, 200 kg fruit, 180 kg vegetables, 38 kg sugar, etc. Special attention is paid to the improvement of the quality and processing of the variety of alimentary goods.

Part of the resources will be engaged in the production of sought after and competitive products for export. The share of tobacco and cigarettes will be preserved in the export structure and the export list will be expanded of fresh and processed fruit, grapes and vegetables, of wine, greenhouses produce, essential oils. In the sphere of exports a policy of closer specialization will be pursued by restricting the export of unprofitable goods and expanding the offer of products which are well marketed in the international markets.

Minister Georgi Menov points as one of the trends in restructuring the increase of the leading role of the foodstuffs industry. The successful development of agriculture and the foodstuffs and wine and tobacco industry can be realized only in the conditions of close economic integration. Depending on the scales and specialization of the economic units agro-industrial companies, joint stock companies and associate citizen's companies will be formed of the agricultural farms and the processing industry on the basis of common interest.

Parallel with the restructuring there will be a complete technological renewal of production. At the same time the foodstuffs industry will be modernized. The minister notes that the sectors have been already mapped which should undergo technical and technological renewal during this and the following years.

Considering the implementation of the company-based organization in agriculture Mr Georgi Menov says: "The building of collective agricultural farms is not only a renaming of the presently existing structures but rendering them a qualitatively new content: the creation of teams, piece workers, lease holders, personal farms, etc." These new forms will form the image of production as they "are related to the interests and work of masses, as they turn back the landowners to the land."

As a state body, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will "inbuild its activity between agriculture and the other branches but on an economic basis," Minister Menov says.

Hurricane Devastates Crops in Razgrad Oblast
AU1507205489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] According to a report from BTA correspondent Pavlina Petkova, late last night hurricane winds and a heavy hailstorm struck large areas of agricultural crops in Loznitsa Municipality in Razgrad Oblast. About 75,000 decares of fields sown with wheat, corn, sunflowers, tobacco, and vegetables, and fruit orchards belong to agro-industrial complexes in Loznitsa and [word indistinct]. The region affected by the storm is over 20 km long, from the village of Golyamo Novo to the village of Kroyach.

According to preliminary calculations, the losses exceed 6 million leva, most of which are in the Loznitsa Agro-Industrial Complex. The high wind blowing through the municipality took the roofs off a number of agricultural buildings, toppled trees, and damaged the roofs of several houses. Windows of dwellings and public buildings were smashed. No information is available on human casualties.

Speedy measures are being taken to compensate for the damage. Combine harvesters from other regions in the oblast will be sent to the municipality, which needs additional equipment in order to collect the surviving wheat crop as speedily as possible. Some of the corn and sunflower crops will be turned into silage, and many of the fields affected by the torrential rain will be sown with second crops. Work has also immediately started on repairing the damaged buildings.

Use of Experimental Nuclear Reactor Discontinued
AU1707165389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jul 89 p 6

[Rositsa Stancheva report: "Nuclear Safety Measures"]

[Excerpts] On 13 July at 2035 local time the exploitation of the nuclear research reactor at the Institute on Nuclear Research and Nuclear Power Supply at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was discontinued.

Created in 1961 for basic scientific research, until now it has been fulfilling tasks related to mastering the supply of nuclear power for peaceful goals and, more specifically, to producting nuclear isotopes for medical purposes and for the analysis of various industrial spheres.

Anton Markov, director of nuclear safety issues in the Committee for Utilizing Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Goals said: "Our goal was to seek coordination between the state of the reactor and the requirements of the normative documents. The instruction 'On Securing the Safety of the Nuclear Centers in Planning, Constructing, and Utilizing Them' has been applied in our country since last year. Each generation of reactors was constructed in accordance with the relevant criteria during a specific period of time. However, these criteria constantly change and become stricter in demanding a higher degree of safety. Such consideration prompted us to shut down the activity of the research reactor." [passage omitted]

Shutting the reactor down does not mean that it will be completely eliminated. A Bulgarian-Soviet design organization is already working on a reconstruction project. It will reflect the experience of reconstructing research reactors of the same type in other socialist countries.

11-Day Fire at Natural Gas Well Extinguished
AU1707150989 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 89 pp 1,2

[Report: "The End of the Beginning"]

[Excerpts] Village of Butan, Kozloduy Municipality, 15 July (oblast correspondent Iliya Borisov)—The heading of this report is how Georgi Dimov, deputy chairman of the Committee on Geology, summed up the work of this, the 11th day of the round-the-clock back-breaking and intense fight to overcome the fire at the R-1 probe well.

Saturday was truly a great and happy day for the geological field workers, because what everyone had been awaiting with such excitement did in fact occur: The fire was put out and safer working conditions were created. [passage omitted]

The whole operation was carried out with the participation of the Soviet group that had come to help from Poltava, led by Leon Mikhaylovich Kalina. [passage omitted]

"What comes next?" I asked some of the specialists.

"Our main aim is to ensure conditions for cleaning up the probe well and then install Christmas tree equipment at the well head. We will lay two pipes 100-150 meters to one side, to permit open flow, as well as to enable us to

make short-term pressure tests and determine the quantity of the underground gas"—this was the explanation given to me by everyone I spoke to, in the midst of their hurried work.

Everyone is waiting for us to announce how much gas is hidden in the earth. I tried to find out, but was told that it was too early to make any forecasts. What is certain, however, is that a new gas condensate field exists near the village of Butan.

Rescue Work After Accident Described

AU1407121589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 89 p 6

[Iliya Borisov report: "New Gas Field?"]

[Text] Vratsa, 11 July. The experts think that a new gas field has been discovered in the Danube Valley in Kozloduy Municipality. The wealth hidden in the depths of the earth gushed forth like an unleashed elemental force, and during the evening the glow of the mighty gas gusher can be observed from several villages near Butan.

However, people are already getting used to it. Seven days have passed since the discovery of this sixth, or perhaps seventh gas field in Bulgaria (the biggest one, the Chiren field, was discovered in 1963).

The alarm caused by the unexpected fire, which initially complicated the situation, has changed to persistent and purposeful labor to overcome the results of the accident. In the afternoon the temperature reached 36 degrees [celsius]; however the work did not stop. Rescue operations continued. Yesterday, the experts of the geological survey enterprises in Mikhaylovgrad, Pleven, and Varna, and an enthusiastic Soviet group from the Poltava organization for combating and closing off uncontrolled gas gushers at the USSR Ministry of Geology, led by Leon Mikhaylovich Kalina, took part in the rescue work. Leon Kalina, famous for his work in putting out fires, said that the group is working with great enthusiasm, and in a professional and careful manner. They feel very much at home in Bulgaria, and everything that depends on them will be done on time and in a precise manner. The words of Delcho Gachev, from the Central Firefighting Administration, also inspire optimism. He pointed out that day after day the fire engines and the two water pipelines running from the Ogosta River, each supplying more than 100 liters of water per second, are functioning without any problem. The stream of water creates a screen of water around the burning gusher so that the steel framework of the collapsed derrick can be cleared away faster.

About three-quarters of the 350 tonnes of equipment making up the R-1 probe well has been cleared away, said Bogdan Radivoev, chief director of the Committee on Geology. At the moment we are dismantling the other metal parts with a view to beginning the specialized activities in the next few days. Naturally, this is a very complicated and responsible matter. We must work prudently. I must point out that when the gas coming out of the earth burns there is no immediate danger; the gas cannot spread in the surrounding area, this means that people are safe. We aim to conduct and stabilize the further testing work, in order to establish the pressure and flow rate of the natural gas.

It is difficult to describe everything that is taking place here and the acts of heroism. This is just a small piece of land, but so many people and machines are being used. The Soviet experts are working with great tenacity. I tried to engage them in a more detailed conversation, however, they answered in a serious way: Let us first work, and afterward you can write about us! I noted the name of the outstanding fitters and welders: They are Nikola Zlatkov, Venko Popov, Khristo Bratoevski, Bozhin Kuzmanov, and Dimitur Chergov from Kozloduy's "Energomontazh" Enterprise and Vratsa's Industrial Installation Enterprise. Dressed in special suits, they quickly cope with the complicated tasks and separated the tangle of ironwork. Later on other fitters from enterprises in the Vratsa region, who voluntarily came to help, joined the work. It is really hot here. The extensive rescue work does not stop. Simultaneously, the geological surveying work of the probe drilling rigs in the area is continuing without interruption.

Progress Report on Mass AIDS Screening

AU1807182689 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)—The interagency group coordinating the implementation of the National AIDS Control Programme met to consider the results of the mass screening introduced since the beginning of the year in Burgas, Varna and some other resort centres in the country, as well as in the capital Sofia. Two virus carriers were identified among the 673,020 persons (excluding those belonging to the high-risk groups) who took the test. Another eight Bulgarian citizens (of high-risk behaviour or their sexual partners) were also found to have been exposed to the HIV infection.

Since the institution of AIDS testing in Bulgaria in 1986, a total of 2,108,478 Bulgarian citizens have been checked, and 78 of them have tested positive. This shows that the infection is spreading relatively slowly in this country. Still, the high-risk persons should be watched more closely.

The further strategy of the mass screening will be determined depending on the analysis of the results and the data on its epidemiological efficacy. The members of the interagency group adopted specific tasks to intensify health education and to keep the public better informed so as to overcome the nihilism and the unjustified fear of taking the test.

Article Views Growing Problem of Drug Addiction

AU1107183589

Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No 28 on 10 July on page 11 carries a 2,200-word article by Mariana Nikolova and Donka Khristova, entitled: Death Known in Advance." The article deals with the growing problem of drug addiction among Bulgarian youth.

The authors point out that "while 15 years ago we maintained that drug addiction is a phenomenon which is not characteristic or acceptable in Bulgaria, and that it has never had and will never have a social basis, today the drama is taking place not only 'over there' but also 'here.'" According to them "the number of registered drug addicts in Bulgaria is 1,138, but as the world practice shows, they really are 10 times more." The authors reveal that the official data does not include the "victims of 'minor' drug abuse," and maintain that in Bulgaria "there are 6-7,000 12-13-old children, the so-called 'sniffers.'" According to the authors "90 percent of the drug addicts have elementary education while 30 percent of them do not study or work."

Further on the authors analyze the circumstances leading to drug addiction and conclude that "young addicts are the result of conflict of values, the generations gap, lack of confidence in the institutions, disturbed social relations, and unstable social engagement." They describe several "typical cases" of young addicts, all of them children of broken families.

The authors point out that "Bulgarian drug addicts do not use imported narcotics such as heroin, cocaine, and hashish," but do not exclude the possibility that the use of those drugs will spread in future. They maintain that those who sell drugs in Bulgaria "do not participate in international drug trafficking." They assert that because of its geographic location, Bulgaria is on the crossroad of international drug trafficking. "In the last 10 years the custom authorities have seized more than 20 tons of narcotics. However, there is no evidence that any shipment has been intended for Bulgaria itself."

In conclusion the authors assert that "neither the doctors nor the militia can specifically solve the problems of all young people." They also reject "the mechanical use of foreign experience." According to them "it is necessary to recognize the drug addiction as a specific problem" and "open a discussion between jurists, criminologists, psychologists, sociologists, pedagogs, parents, and drug addicts," in an effort to combat the phenomenon.

Instruction on Telephone Waiting Lists, Fax Use

AU1807190789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jul 89 p 6

[Text] An important document published in Issue No 54 of DURZHAVEN VESTNIK is Order No 3 on Telephone and Facsimile Communications issued by the "Communications" Association.

Right now in Bulgaria facsimile machines may be connected to public telephones.

The legal regulations for new telephone connections have been improved. Preference is given to the following: private telephone subscribers who move to a different address in the same locality, active fighters against fascism and capitalism, holders of the titles "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" and "Hero of Socialist Labor," invalids of groups one and two, as well as the parents of physically and mentally disabled children who have been certified under the procedure of the Decree for Improving the Birth Rate, participants in the 1944-45 Patriotic War, families with three children, and workers who begin to work for the "Communications" Association for 5 years after installation of the telephone. In cases in which there are especially difficult health, family, or other conditions, telephones may be installed for subscribers other than those in the above preference categories out of the sequence of the waiting list. An application for a telephone connection may be transferred, at the request of the applicant, to the name of another member of his household living at the same address. If a waiting applicant changes his address to a region covered by a different telephone exchange, the submitted application may be transferred. The place on the waiting list of the transferred application may be used by another member of the household who continues to live at the address. In the event of divorce, each of the former spouses keeps the place on the waiting list in the locality. A subscriber to a direct telephone connection may apply to install an additional telephone extension, an automatic answering machine, and other devices. In the case of a duplex telephone connection, it is only permitted to install additional contacts for moving the telephone to a different location.

Husak Cables Congratulations to Jaruzelski

LD1907221489 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today sent a telegram of congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election as president of the Polish People's Republic.

"Your election is an expression of appreciation of your merits in the struggle of the Polish people for progress and social justice", Gustav Husak wrote.

"During periods difficult and complex for Poland you proved many times, by your adherence to principles and resolution, at the head of state and party bodies, your faithfulness to the ideals of socialism, statesmanlike wisdom and responsibility for the destiny of your country. Your work is linked to the effort of the Polish United Workers Party and the progressive forces of Poland to stabilize political and economic life in your country".

The telegram highly praised Wojciech Jaruzelski's contribution to the enhancement of internationalist ties, to the development of cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Polish United Workers Party, the two countries and their nations

Jakes, Poland's Stepian Discuss Bush Visit

LD1907195189 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes today received Marian Stepien, secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Present was Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik.

Milos Jakes appreciated the exchange of information and experiences between the Polish party delegation and Czechoslovak partners. He called for the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, which has a solid and broad basis in economic relations, as well as in other spheres.

Marian Stepien provided detailed information on the present developments in Poland and paid special attention to the party's work in ideology and culture. He also spoke about the visit of U.S. President George Bush to Poland.

Both officials underscored the importance of active cooperation and exchange of experiences between the two fraternal parties.

Premier Adamec, Delegation Depart for Hungary

LD2007080389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec left by air today for an official friendly visit to Hungary. He is accompanied by Pavel Hrivnak, deputy federal premier and Slovak premier; Jaromir Johanes, minister of foreign affairs; and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Czechoslovak ambassador to Hungary. Comrade Adamec was seen off at the airport by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier; and Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of defense.

'Arafat Arrives for 'Short Working Visit'

LD2007122389 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a short working visit. He was welcomed at Ruzyne airport in Prague by Miroslav Zajic, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee; and Michal Stefanak, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Minister Ondrich Received by Iraq's Husayn

AU1907111589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 89 p 7

[Text] Baghdad (CTK)—Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee, who is heading a Czechoslovak delegation at the celebrations of the Iraqi national day—the anniversary of the revolution, was received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad on Monday [17 July].

Ondrich conveyed to Husayn greetings from CSSR President Gustav Husak. The two sides expressed interest in expanding further the comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq.

Afghan Official Describes Country's Situation

LD1907210289 Prague CTK in English 1855 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—"The only real road towards peace in Afghanistan is a political solution based on the principles of national reconciliation," head of a visiting delegation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and party Central Committee Secretary Najmuddin Kawiani told a news conference here today.

He underlined the need for the opposition to respect the necessity of a political settlement in which all parties concerned would participate. "We call for armistice and cease-fire," the Afghan official said and continued: "Let each side maintain the territory it now has under its control. Then we shall meet for peace talks, set up a commission, and agree on compromises. We will approve a new constitution and declare general, direct,

and secret elections under the supervision of a joint commission in all parts of the country. We will elect parliament and set up a new government on a broad basis. It is possible to call a regional conference with our neighbours participating, and an international conference to ensure Afghanistan's lasting neutrality and demilitarization," Najmuddin Kawiani said.

Recalling a proposal calling for direct talks between the Afghan Government, the opposition, and Pakistan, he said that the Kabul government and part of the opposition agreed to it, but the opposition leaders later rejected the offer under the pressure of the United States. In this connection, he added that the United States abuses the Afghan problem to split the unity of Arab states.

Afghanistan is interested in good neighbourly relations. Traditionally fraternal are its relations with the Soviet Union, improving are contacts with Iran and India, possibilities are being created for strengthening ties with China. Also extending are contacts on the party level—the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan now maintains contacts with 180 parties and progressive movements in the world, the Afghan official said. In this context, he characterized as very good Afghanistan's relations with Czechoslovakia, and highly appreciated particularly Czechoslovakia's aid in the realization of economic projects and in the training of young experts. Some 600 university students from Afghanistan now pursue their studies in Czechoslovakia, he said.

In conclusion, he pointed out the need for broad international solidarity with struggle against the armed opposition. The continuing U.S. support for the opposition will only prolong useless bloodshed, he said and added that "the world public must force the United States to change its stand on Afghanistan."

Answering journalists' questions, the Afghan official said that with regard to continuing deliveries of U.S. weapons to the opposition, the Afghan Government has the right to ask the Soviet Union for means to defend the country. He also voiced fear that the conflict could spread beyond Afghanistan's borders. The responsibility for the consequences would be borne by the United States, he stressed.

National Front Sends Message to Cambodia

LD1907200289 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front today wished the best possible results to the international conference "Genocide and How To Prevent Its Recurrence" which opens in Phnom Penh tomorrow.

"We are convinced that an independent, sovereign, peaceful, and non-aligned Cambodia, with its internal affairs settled solely by the Cambodian people without outside interference, is a guarantee that the crimes of genocide will never be repeated. The Cambodian program of national reconciliation is the road to this goal", the Czechoslovak National Front said in the message to the meeting which is being held by Cambodia's United Front of Construction and Defence of the Homeland.

"A political settlement of the Cambodian problem will be in a way an important contribution to the creation of a peaceful, secure and neutral Southeast Asia developing good neighbourly relations, mutual confidence and cooperation", the message said.

It wished the Cambodian Front full success in its effort to solve the present problems.

Husak Receives Envoy Assigned to Tanzania

LD1907172689 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Lany today Vilem Pardubsky, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Tanzania, in connection with beginning his tour of duty.

Prokopec Meets With Syrian Health Minister

AU1907111789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Iyad al-Shatti, minister of health of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is paying a 4-day working visit to the CSSR, was received by Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health of the Czech Socialist Republic, in Prague on Monday [17 July]. His schedule will include the signing of a plan for cooperation in the sphere of health care between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic in the 1989-91 period.

New Ecuadorean Envoy Has Audience With Husak

AU1807161089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception in Prague Castle; The Ecuadorean Ambassador Has Presented His Letter of Accreditation"]

[Text] Prague—Gustav Husak, CSSR president, received Oswaldo Ramirez Landazuri, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador, in an audience on Thursday [13 July] in Prague Castle.

During a friendly conversation, the level of mutual relations was considered, and it was stated that between the two states there are prerequisites for the further expansion of contacts and cooperation in all spheres of common interest.

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister, and Frantisek Salda, director of the Chancellery of the CSSR President, were present at the reception.

Ulrich Appointed Envoy to Ghana, Other Countries
LD1207161289 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] President of the Republic, Gustav Husak received in Prague Castle today, Ilja Ulrich, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Togo, Liberia, and Burkina Faso, before he starts his tour of duty.

Aim of 'Few Sentences' Appeal Explained
AU1907153689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 89 p 2

[Jana Perglerova's reply to a reader's question: "Why Do They Want To Discuss the Prague Spring?"]

[Text] In the "Few Sentences" appeal, among other things a demand cropped up for a "free discussion" to be initiated on the events of the 1968 Prague Spring. A reader, K. Beran from Ostrava, wrote to us about this.

First and foremost, it is necessary to say that the appeal's authors are not interested in a discussion on 1968. They are mainly striving for the retraction of the Lesson Drawn From the Development of Crisis in the Party and Society After the 13th Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Congress, which today is still a thorn in some people's flesh. The lesson contains an analysis of the causes, course, and consequences of the crisis in the life of our society during the second half of the 1960's. It is not only a political document, but also an historical testimony of how the Dubcek leadership, as a consequence of mistakes in its political and ideological work, enabled the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia's [CPCZ] capacity for action and authority to be undermined.

Today some people would also be glad to see the CPCZ's leadership disunited, disintegrating, and weak, just as in 1968. This is one of the starting points of how the otherwise correct aims of the January session of the CPCZ Central Committee were mistakenly implemented. At that time, a political resolution was adopted in which it stated that it is necessary, besides other tasks, to "thoroughly eradicate the mistakes and shortcomings of past years." However, at that moment a right-wing group was formed which—as future development has demonstrated—under the guise of "correcting mistakes", proceeded to attack the Communist Party, the Soviet Union, and the very essence of socialist Czechoslovakia. "The men of 1968" and also "the men of the Prague Spring" as the mass media called them at that time and as they styled themselves, accommodated in their own way, that is, in the interest of their own political ambitions and goals, the interpretation of the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee January session.

A monopoly developed in the mass media in which—without exception—no people other than those who disseminated right-wing opinions and supported their representatives were able to express themselves. This suited the inspirators of the "Prague Spring." They had no interest in strengthening socialism in the CSSR. They wanted Czechoslovakia to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact, to create a private enterprise sphere, and mainly to eliminate the leading role of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia or to change the Communist Party into a social democratic type of party. We find evidence of this in the documents which the mass media willingly published and disseminated at that time. For example, on 14 June 1968, MLADA FRONTA published the so-called Memorandum for the Czechoslovak People with these words: "The law which we will proclaim must prohibit any kind of communist activity in Czechoslovakia. We will prohibit CPCZ activity and disband the party."

The current interest of illegal groups in the "Prague Spring" and in the "ideas" declared at that time also stem from this. For the so-called Charter 77 and its offshoots, it is not socialism but its elimination which is important. Therefore, they defend the policy of the "Prague Spring", and therefore, they are trying to achieve its rehabilitation and, as the case may be, to once again polish up some of the ideas from that time. However, they have forgotten the proverb—once bitten, twice shy.

Jakes Visits West Bohemian Region 17 Jul
AU1907114989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by CTK and RUDE PRAVO correspondent Vaclav Pergl: "Comrade Milos Jakes Is Paying a Working Visit to the West Bohemian Region; We Need Creative Thinking and Diligent Hands"]

[Excerpts] Plzen—Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, paid a working visit to the West Bohemian region on Monday [17 July]. After the welcome and a brief chat at the party's regional committee on political and economic developments in the region, he drove to the Electric Locomotives plant of the Skoda state enterprise. [passage omitted]

After signing the chronicle of the Socialist Labor Brigade, he was approached by foreman Josef Krasl, head of the Fourth CPCZ Enterprise Organization, and workers Zdenek Cajthaml, Zdenek Suchy, and Vlastimil Slouf. Their talk immediately focused on thoroughly preparing for the upcoming changes in economic conditions, which will be applied throughout the entire national economy

from 1 January 1990 onward. We must prepare thoroughly for these changes, explain the essence of them to people, and win them over to them. Modern technology must be introduced into operations more rapidly and ingeniously, full use must be made of it, and people at worksites must have a clear idea about how things will proceed in the future.

"We need brains and bright ideas on how to improve work," Comrade Jakes said. "Anybody can criticize. That is the easiest part, but not everyone manages to put their shoulder to the wheel. In what lies the fundamental principle of restructuring? Until now everything has been decided by the center. This is ending today, and we say what the state demands of an enterprise. In other words, decentralization, transfer of power, but also of responsibility to enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary that everyone, especially the workers, considers restructuring as their own affair. After all, the workers class is the mainstay of our country. And the party is interested, above all, in having it live well, in having it and, together with it, all other people, work under good conditions." [passage omitted]

At the close of his one-day working visit to the West Bohemian region, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, addressed an aktiv of the region's ranking party and economic personnel in Cerveny Hradek in the Plzen-North District.

In the opening part of his speech, he highly valued the results which the region has been achieving, especially in the economic sphere, and underscored the tasks facing the national economy and the entire society in connection with restructuring and democratization. He noted that beginning on 1 January 1990, a number of economic laws and instruments will go into effect, which will create prerequisites for faster development.

"We cannot achieve an improvement with the old methods. The essence of the new economic conditions is transferring power from the center to enterprises, going over to total economic accountability and self-financing, directly involving people in the decision-making process and management in enterprises, towns, and villages. However, this also means that they assume increased responsibility," Comrade Milos Jakes said further. He described good fulfillment of this year's plan and preparations for a successful transfer to the new economic conditions as the most important tasks of the present period. "There will be a number of problems, which we will have to solve as we go. However, people must see that it is the communists who are at the head of this struggle, that it is the party, which—as a combat force—steers society in the right direction. The purpose of the preparations and the course of the annual membership meetings and of the entire period prior to the 18th CPCZ Congress is to activate communists. Not with words will we strengthen socialism, but with deeds," Milos Jakes stressed in conclusion, and expressed the conviction that the West Bohemian regional party organization will also contribute to this with its good work. [passage omitted]

Comprehensive Economic Experiment Viewed

AU1907140389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 89 p 1

[Editorial: "What the Comprehensive Experiment Has Brought"]

[Text] Not everything that is involved in the plans for the reform of the economic mechanism has been verified in practice. Meanwhile, it is impossible to speak with absolute certainty about how many theoretical hypotheses will function in economic life. Therefore, a decision was made 2 years ago that some organizations should verify in practice selected elements of the new mechanism within the framework of the comprehensive experiment to increase independence and responsibility for effective development. A decision would then be taken on how to proceed on the basis of their experiences. In view of the fact that the deadline for transferring to the new methods of management is approaching, the Federal Government recently discussed the overall results of the experiment. What information did they bring?

The answers to two fundamental questions were sought in the experiment: First and foremost, whether our aims in restructuring are correct and whether the new elements of management will really lead to increased economic performance. No less important was the second question—how well are we prepared for the implementation of economic reform?

The economic results which the experimenting organizations have achieved provide the answer to the first question. From their evaluation, it is clear that, as a whole, they achieved better economic results than non-experimenting organizations. For example, they did better in exporting to non-socialist countries, in the profitability of production assets, and in the productivity of labor. They also recorded a more favorable development in generating profit, in supplying the domestic market, and in other indicators. Hence, practice has confirmed that the basic direction of restructuring is correct, and that it leads to a higher economic performance.

At first glance, then, we should be satisfied. From the above-mentioned results, one could come to the conclusion that everything is shipshape and that in order to implement the restructuring of the mechanism it is enough merely to proceed along the designated path of the experiment. However, reality is much more complicated. The experiment has revealed not only the strengths but also the weaknesses of the changes which are under preparation in socialism, and it forces us to contemplate everything which it is still necessary to improve and to fine-tune. What are the most important lessons?

First and foremost, many people had, after all, assumed that the difference in economic results between experimenting and non-experimenting organizations would be greater and more convincing. Understandably, it is possible to object that the experiment is not completely identical to the new economic mechanism, that only selected elements were tested, and that this was done while retaining the tasks of the 5-year plan, the system of prices, the redistribution of resources among organizations, and so on. The objection that it is impossible to even expect some revolutionary results in 2 years, that more time is needed, is also justified. All of this is true. But on the other hand, in the end it is impossible to overlook the fact that it will still be necessary to add the finishing touches and to fine-tune many of the contemplated aims of restructuring. It is necessary to admit that not everything has been shown to be viable and that not everything has yielded the necessary effect. There are even negative experiences. For example, the fears of some experts that we can expect the enterprises to attempt to make a profit by pressing for higher prices, and by dropping cheaper lines of products have proven to be justified. Even this is an experience gained from the experiment.

However, what is a consequence of this? Perhaps that we should abandon the aims of restructuring? Absolutely not. On the contrary. Progress forward must be more consistent and better thought out.

Where, then, are we to direct our efforts? If everything is not clear in all the individual plans after the experiment, only one thing arises from this—our knowledge must be more complete. The results of the experiment provide a lot of factual material for our theoretical front which should thoroughly analyze it and put forward rational measures where practice is still feeling its way. On the contrary, managers should make full use of everything that is purposeful and sensible, of what the theory has provided so far but what has, in the meantime, not come to fruition.

However, the experiment has proven that the greatest pitfalls of restructuring are not only in knowledge but, first and foremost, in practice. Most cautionary of all are experiences gained from an inadequate willingness to implement the new economic mechanism.

Although the experiment applied only partial rules, putting it into practice was not at all simple. And if the whole mechanism had been asserted, like the experiment we would not get far. The aim of the experiment was clear; despite this the central organs did not prepare all the individual instruments and rules in time or comprehensively. A lot of things were specified, so to speak, as they went along, something which could still be tolerated but not, however, the mutual lack of coordination among individual central organs. For example, the inspection carried out by the CSSR People's Control Committee, which was an element of the submitted evaluation of the experiment, ascertained that individual ministries attempted to expand the number of mandatory indicators outside the framework of the adopted principles, to assign new levies to department funds, to ensure that enterprises receive foreign currency normative rules late, and so on. If it was unequivocally stated at the start of restructuring that its essential condition is a united and efficient center, then the experiment has shown that we are still far from this goal.

However, the enterprises were also not prepared. During heated discussions on how relations between the organizations and the center should be, in many places they forgot that something must also be changed in the enterprises themselves.

And so there are excellent experimenting organizations, and others beside them which are much worse than the non-experimenting organizations. But it is not so much the rules that are to blame for this, but rather the fact that some enterprises are producing products that are difficult to sell, are not bothering about innovation, and in many places there is complete disorder. Unfortunately, the situation whereby the director, his deputy, a narrow group of managers, but otherwise no one, knew about the experiment was the rule rather than the exception. Why? Because its rules have not been further worked out. Centers, workshops, and working collectives continued to work according to the old methods and without the thorough intra-enterprise economic accountability which they had before. The demand that restructuring become the affair of every employee has remained an empty slogan. We have been talking and talking about these elementary demands for the prospering economy for years but, so far, mostly in vain. This involved a moral challenge, but the mechanism to date has pardoned all sins. Therefore, even today we hear many times that it is necessary to ease the rules, that they are unbearably strict. The contrary is true. The rules must remain exacting, but the organizations must better prepare themselves for them.

What, then, has the experiment brought? It has cleared up many ambiguities, and has again caused others. Some experiences even had a bitter taste. However, with all the above-mentioned reservations, no harm has been done. After all, every cure has its negative side effects. It is good to thoroughly recognize them beforehand so that they can be obviated.

Honecker Congratulates Jaruzelski on Election

LD1907223189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his election as president of the Polish People's Republic. It states:

"We regard your election to the highest state office in Poland as a guarantee that the close relations of friendship and all-round cooperation which have grown over more than 40 years between the GDR and Poland will continue to productively develop and deepen. Our recent meeting in Berlin indicated fresh, far-reaching perspectives for this.

Please accept our best wishes for a successful period of activity for the benefit of socialist Poland and for your health and all the best in your personal life."

Honecker Sends Greetings to Iraq on National Day

AU1807105789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Congratulations on Iraq's National Day"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram on the national day of the Republic of Iraq to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council. In this telegram Erich Honecker expresses the conviction that the long-standing friendly relations between the two states and peoples will continue to develop and deepen in a beneficial way.

Boehme in Managua for Sandinist Anniversary

LD1807095289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0151 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Managua (ADN)—A GDR party and state delegation led by Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED and first secretary of the Halle Area (Bezirk) Executive, arrived in Managua yesterday to take part in the celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist popular revolution. The delegation was welcomed by Julio Lopez, head of the International Relations Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and Dora Maria Tellez, Nicaragua's health minister.

Hans-Joachim Boehme said that the attendance of the GDR delegation at the celebrations demonstrates the close alliance and firm friendship and solidarity between the two parties and states. He expressed the conviction that the visit would give new momentum to cooperation between the GDR and Nicaragua.

Four modern operation rooms and a maternity ward were inaugurated on Tuesday in the "Carlos Marx" hospital in Managua. On behalf of the GDR party and state leadership, Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo Member Hans- Joachim Boehme handed over this third construction stage of the hospital financed from donations from the GDR public.

In the presence of Nicaraguan Government representatives, Boehme thanked the friendship brigade, numbering some 80 members of the GDR youth association FDJ [Free German Youth], and the Nicaraguan construction workers for their work. He characterized the hospital as a further sign of the close links between the GDR and the Nicaraguan struggle for national sovereignty, peace, freedom, and social progress. Precisely because the GDR itself was a child of solidarity, it did everything in its power to exercise moral and material solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. [passage omitted]

Honecker Sends Greetings

LD1907101689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Nicaragua can continue to count on the friendship and active solidarity of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], said Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in a greetings address to the leading representative of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega. The address was made on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist popular revolution.

The address states that the GDR is profoundly convinced that the Nicaraguan people, under the proven leadership of the Sandanist National Liberation Front, will continue defending their national sovereignty and its revolutionary achievements for the democratic renewal of the country.

Nicaragua's constructive, flexible foreign policy is of great importance for the peaceful solution of the conflicts in Central America and contributes to securing world peace. The GDR will go on supporting all measures aimed at the improvement of the situation in Central America. "In the last 10 years relations between our states and peoples have developed continuously and dynamically. The close cooperation between the SED and the Sandanist National Liberation Front, in particular, is evidence of this. Together we are working for disarmament, for a world in which peace, social justice and progress are ensured for all peoples."

Paris Summit's 'Height of Cynicism' Criticized

AU2007094289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] The underdevelopment of a great number of countries in the world must be overcome and a new international economic order must be established. This was confirmed by the Warsaw Pact summit in Bucharest the weekend before last [7-8 July]. In their statement the socialist countries called this issue one of those big global problem on the solution of which the progress of human civilization depends.

Last weekend [15-16 July] in Paris the summit of the seven leading capitalist countries also issued a statement on this question. The debts of the developing countries were even called one of the main topics of the meeting. However, in Paris no contribution was made to solving this problem, which, in the first place, was mainly caused and further escalated by imbalanced economic relations between the imperialist states and the underdeveloped countries.

On the contrary: The recommended "further economic adjustment measures" can only worsen the disastrous situation. Neocolonial adjustment to the needs of the capitalist industrial countries was what led to the excessive exploitation, indebtedness, and decline of many countries in the Third World. It is the height of cynicism for the richest countries to call on the poorest to mobilize their savings to solve the problem.

This is said by the heads of state and government in their Paris final statement to those countries whose per-capita income only amounts to a few or partly only one single percent of that which the leading capitalist states have. This is how the thieves mock those who are being stolen from. Justifiably, at their "counter summit" in Paris, representatives of the seven countries with the lowest per-capita income accused the imperialist states of having extorted a large part of their wealth from the poverty of the peoples in the underdeveloped countries. They called for a democratic international economic order.

Justifiably, the "counter summit" also pointed to the close connection between development and disarmament. The socialist countries have long been in favor of using part of the financial means that are freed by arms reduction for economic development. By the way, resistance to disarmament and to the elimination of hunger, misery, and backwardness has the same roots: greed for profit and power. Therefore, the struggle to safeguard peace and the work to overcome underdevelopment are two sides of the same coin.

Ambassador on Military Reductions, Negotiations

LD1907125889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—The development so far of the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces and confidence- and security-building measures in Europe has been evaluated as generally positive by all those involved, after the conclusion of the second round of negotiations last week. "The basis for this is clearly the comparison between the starting position at the beginning of the negotiations and what had been achieved by mid-July," explained Ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, head of the GDR delegation, in an interview with ADN.

The ambassador recalled that in May the Warsaw Pact had submitted detailed proposals for substantial cuts in tanks, artillery, armored combat vehicles, combat aircraft and helicopters, and troop strength.

"The delegations of the NATO countries were very surprised at the concreteness of the proposals, the determination to abolish existing imbalances, and also the visible readiness of the socialist states to compromise," said Ambassador Ernst. "At the beginning, the NATO countries tried to negotiate on tanks, artillery, and armored combat vehicles only. This untenable position was abandoned by the NATO summit in Brussels at the end of May, and readiness in principle to negotiate on combat aircraft and helicopters and troop strength was also declared. Thus a considerable approximation in the basic positions of the countries of the two alliances was achieved, and this had a positive impact on subsequent negotiations. Working groups were formed to begin very detailed and intensive work on very difficult problems. It was finally possible, in the working groups, to formulate initial—of course very general—clauses for a future agreement.

In spite of the positive evaluation, of course, we should not lose sight of the fact that the drawing up of an agreement is as yet only in the initial stages, Ambassador Ernst continued. "The approximations in important matters and the agreement of a few clauses are counterbalanced by many unsolved problems."

The new proposal which the NATO countries submitted on the last day of the negotiations solidified the readiness, publicly announced at the Brussels NATO summit, to include U.S. combat aircraft, helicopters, and troop strength in any agreement on reductions. "This proposal does not, therefore, contribute anything new, but it is important nevertheless because it conveys greater clarity on NATO's concrete negotiating position. Its submission in July was welcomed by the socialist countries, since it means that the negotiations at the beginning of the third round on 7 September can be continued without any great loss of time. Without forestalling a necessary examination of the proposal, a first glance at the NATO proposal shows that it does not iron out any of the differences between the two sides which have emerged during the negotiations to date," explained the head of the GDR delegation.

"NATO would like, for example, to have aircraft forces counted in such a way that its numerical superiority in combat aircraft remains untouched," Klaus-Dieter Ernst

continued. "The weapons in depots should not, according to NATO, be included in the envisioned regional ceilings. Thus the major military equipment for around six U.S. divisions in the FRG would not be included in calculations. This would mean that NATO could concentrate up to 60 percent of its arms potential mainly in the FRG. Finally, NATO is opposed to clear commitments on reducing troop strengths of the forces of all participants. There is a whole series of further questions to which NATO gives no response. Clearly, there remains a great deal to be done, even after the NATO proposal."

In order to reach initial agreements next year in Vienna, "a constructive approach from all participants" is required. This is made clear in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. "This means—based on the recognition that security can only be guaranteed jointly—that solutions must be sought together, taking into account the legitimate security interests of all those involved. This requires intensive work during the negotiations and in the 'homework' during the pauses in negotiations. But it requires, in particular, political decisions for joint security and against all attempts to gain unilateral military advantage. As far as the Warsaw Pact countries are concerned," the ambassador concluded "they will negotiate promptly and purposefully. They will do all in their power to reach initial agreements by 1990. But there can be no doubt: It will not be easy and success depends on all those involved."

'New U.S. Miracle Weapon' Spurs Controversy

LD1907125489 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0906 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Wolfgang Grosse commentary]

[Excerpts] The Stealth bomber is the most expensive aircraft in the world. While as yet there is no indication to the final outlays, estimates range from $500 to 750 million per aircraft. The Pentagon plans to order a total of 132 stealth bombers by the mid-1990s. [passage omitted] Given its enormous costs, the project has been highly controversial in the U.S.-Congress. However, criticism is not confined to the project's financial aspects.

With a 12-16,000 km reach and a payload of 25 tons of nuclear or conventional weapons, the so-called Stealth bomber—and here lies the rub—owes its name to the capacity of entering foreign space unnoticed and beyond the reach of enemy surveillance. It is certainly not the type of aircraft required for border protection or defense purposes. The new U.S. strategic bomber quite obviously is an offensive weapon, a first-strike instrument designed to catch the enemy unawares and leave no time for reprisals. That is the crucial idea underlying the criticism of the new U.S. miracle weapon.

The Stealth bomber is too sophisticated to be in line with current requirements. After all, were the Warsaw Pact and NATO not set to start arms reduction talks including those on air forces in September this year? What about the talks underway on various levels in Vienna, Geneva, and elsewhere designed to build confidence, render international relations more reliable and stable, and reduce existing risks? Is the Warsaw Pact not restructuring its forces to bring them more into line with its defensive character? Only yesterday the Soviet Union withdrew 30 SU-24-type bombers from GDR territory to replace them by MIG-27 interceptors. The news of the Stealth test flight on the one hand and the removal of Soviet bombers on the other represent diametrically opposed military concepts, namely old and new thinking in international politics.

Bishop Gienke Thanks Honecker for Greifswald

AU2007092389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Letter from Greifswald Bishop Horst Gienke to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Trusting Cooperation between State and Church Has Become Visible"]

[Text] Greifswald, 3 July 1989

To Mr Honecker,

Chairman of the GDR State Council.

Marx-Engels Square

Berlin

Dear Mr State Council Chairman,

On Sunday 3 weeks ago [11 June] you were our guest at the festive reconsecration of Greifswald Cathedral, and, subsequently, we were your guests during the meeting in the city hall. In the meantime, the events of 11 June in Greifswald have met with a vivid response in our country and far beyond. Many happy, even enthusiastic voices have reached me, but there has also been harsh opposition. You yourself will know this.

Therefore, I would like to expressly thank you once again for:

—coming to Greifswald to attend our religious service and for making visible to all eyes in an unequivocal way the will of our state and its leading party to conduct honest and trusting coexistence with the Christians and churches in our country;

—speaking during our brief meeting in the city hall so clearly of the unerring continuation of the church-political path decided on 6 March 1978 and of the openness for all talks between the government and the churches of the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches.

—giving great joy to many people in our country and far beyond with the television broadcast of the religious service and giving everyone the opportunity to see for himself the clear separation of state and church and thus, at the same time, of the respectful and trusting coexistence;
—the fact that press coverage of the event in our media was outstandingly correct, business-like, and comprehensive—in contrast to some papers, in particular church papers in both German states.

The date 11 June will have an ongoing effect as a symbol, particularly among our critics. The majority of our communities and our population are full of joy and feel encouraged about the path of daily coexistence.

May I sincerely ask you, dear Mr State Council Chairman, to also make personally sure that in future the business-like, trusting, and frank talks between state and church representatives are continued at all levels and that equal rights, equal respect, and equal opportunities of the Christians in our society are turned into an irreversible reality by taking new practical steps.

I am and remain very happy about the events of 11 June in Greifswald, because all the events of this day energetically stressed that only the coexistence of Marxists and Christians in our society provides a good path into the common future. We will not have a shortage of work on this path.

With kind regards, yours truly,

H. Gienke.

Honecker Answers Gienke Letter

AU2007092789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Letter from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Greifswald Bishop Horst Gienke: "Together in Responsibility for a More Peaceful World"]

[Text] Bishop Dr Gienke

Rudolf-Petershagen-Allee 3

Greifswald

Dear Bishop,

I sincerely thank you for your letter of 3 July 1989. I have fond memories of my visit to Greifswald. It was good to personally experience the cordial togetherness of the people who, after years of construction and such great personal commitment, again consecrated their cathedral for a varied church life. I rejoiced about this with you and with the community.

It is my conviction, which was again confirmed by the visit to Greifswald, that the things we have in common are more than those that distinguish us. The GDR's 40-year history has also been written by the creative participation of millions of believers. Together with all citizens, through their daily industriousness, their dedication in the family, on their job, and in the society, they have participated in a responsible way in shaping our socialist life and have thus impressively brought the humanistic concern of Christianity to specific responsibility for the world and for society. In this way, concepts of values were realized, according to which the people have the right to life and peace, to work and education, to shelter and their daily bread.

Today we live in a world where the first positive signals for a change toward the better in international relations can be seen, for which we are working together and individually. It is our joint responsibility to leave a more peaceful world to our children and grandchildren despite all threats and dangers.

I ask you and the cathedral parishioners, who welcomed me in such a friendly way on 11 June, to remember this day as an experience of mutual trust and joint responsibility for our country. We all have only this one homeland and we have established ourselves in it in a comfortable and humane way. In the future, too, our socialist society will be as good as we make it together.

Rest assured that our socialist state will unerringly adhere to the spirit and the letter of the meeting of 6 March 1978. Openness, predictability, a business-like attitude, and constructiveness have proved to be good norms of our common path—while strictly adhering to the separation of state and church. In the future, too, the respect for the conviction and the mission of the other, tolerance, and understanding will determine our coexistence in this country, the citizens will be able to participate in shaping our socialist homeland while being paid equal respect and having equal rights and equal duties.

I greet you and the members of the St Nikolai Church leadership in Greifswald in the spirit of our common strenuous, beautiful, and good work for the welfare of the people of our GDR.

With kind regards,

E. Honecker.

Berlin, 18 July 1989

Bos-Nagymaros Project Discussed at Conference

3-Day Conference Concludes

LD1907155589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] In Budapest, the 3-day scientific conference on Bos-Nagymaros has ended. Ernoe Kardos reports briefly.

[Begin Kardos recording] The Nagymaros project must be suspended for at least another 4-5 years; the 2 months which have passed were not enough even to list the real water affairs, environmental protection and other problems, dangers. This was formulated by the Hungarian delegation at the talks held with Czechoslovak scientists. The Czechoslovak side answered the concrete arguments saying that they have been dealing with similar matters for 30 years now, and that socialism had already solved more difficult problems. This did not reassure the Hungarian delegation, thus a joint communique will not even be issued, for opinions did not come that close to each other. [end recording]

All this happened the afternoon before talks between the Hungarian and Czechoslovak premiers.

No Substantial Change in Talks

LD1907193189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] The Czechoslovak and Hungarian experts dealing with the questions of the Nagymaros water barrage have finished their consultation. There will be no joint communique issued about the talks. Erno Kardos has asked the leader of the Hungarian delegation, Academician Pal Stefanovits, why this is so.

[Begin recording] [Kardos] Apart from the fact that you have familiarized yourselves with each other's stands, did these two stands come any closer to each other, or are we still in the position as of Monday, when the Czechoslovak delegation anounced that they wish to continue work and they ask the same from the Hungarian partner. The leader of the Hungarian delegation has said that the project has to be postponed for a longer period of time.

[Stefanovits] We have to say that no substantial change has taken place.

[Kardos] To what extent did the Czechoslovak partner acknowledge that realization of the project is dangerous?

[Stefanovits] According to their opinion, they have answered everything in a satisfactory way, or where necessary the danger was averted by appropriate technical measures.

[Kardos] So what is the Hungarian stand as opposed to this?

[Stefanovits] That the effects of these are not proved—that is, if the plant does not operate they have always said that what we say is not new [as heard]. For example, there are the 10 years of work of the Hungarian National Geological Institute which was not incorporated in either the plans or in the modifications of the plans. Thus, this was not known to them at all, just as the Hungarian designers have also ignored it.

[Kardos] Was it mentioned how long will the project be postponed?

[Stefanovits] This cannot really be said precisely.

[Kardos] Could it be postponed for years?

[Stefanovits] Well, by all means, for years.

[Kardos] Is it true that regarding certain technical problems, the Czechoslovak answer was that it cannot be a problem because socialism solves this problem.

[Stefanovits] The Czechslovak consulting partner took the view that they have been carrying out examinations for 30 years, that these examinations are fairly detailed, are satisfactory, the evaluation of them meets every requirement, and that planning was based on them; therefore, there can be no fault in the plant.

The question as to whether to have Nagymaros or not, or if not to build the dam at Nagymaros but perhaps further north, above Esztergom, can only be decided when Boes is already in operation.

[Kardos] In connection with this, the opposition roundtable reproached the Hungarian consulting partner, saying that by giving in to the pressure of the Hungarian Government, it has made certain allowances toward the Czechoslovak consulting delegation.

[Stefanovits] We did not make any allowances at all, we could not have done it. Our instructions were to take a stand on the question of building or postponing Nagymaros. There was no mention of taking a stand on the question of Boes, neither at the talks nor at the consultation of the academic ad-hoc committees preparing the talks.

[Kardos] We know that if building work is suspended, it costs 100 million per month [currency not specified]. If the effects are going to be examined for years to come, would not the suspension cost an awful lot?

[Stefanovits] The task and the goal of this committee and of the recent talks was to investigate the scientific basis, first of all the natural scientific basis. In the knowledge of this, the economic leaders must now decide as to how much the first, second, or third alternative would cost. [end recording]

Nyers, CSSR's Adamec Offer Views

LD2007105389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] At the end of our program, we have information about the Czechoslovak premier's talks in Hungary.

In connection with the Bos-Nagymaros investment, the problems arising from the Hungarian side cannot have an unfavorable effect on relations between our homeland and Czechoslovakia. This was established at the talks between Rezso Nyers and Ladislav Adamec. Both sides have an interest in the wide-ranging further development of cooperation, the two politicians stated.

Rezso Nyers and Ladislav Adamec agreed that a resolution of the situation was not helped by the voicing of exaggerated demands and views, and furthermore that mutual endeavors must be made in the search for a satisfactory solution and compromise.

Nemeth, Adamec Remarks to Press Differ

LD2007145389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec has been holding talks in Hungary since this morning about the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros investment. Henrik Havas reports.

[Havas] The Hungarian and Czechoslovak premiers will meet again by 31 October in order to inform one another about the issues related to Gabcikovo-Nagymaros and in order to reach a firmer position. This was said by Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth after he held one-on-one talks with Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec.

The Hungarian and Czechoslovak premiers agreed that by the end of October they would, with a final decision taken at joint talks, close the matters related to Gabcikovo-Nagymaros. This statement, verbatim, comes from Ladislav Adamec, who stood before journalists immediately after Miklos Nemeth. I believe that it is not necessary to explain that the two premiers did not say same thing. In the wording of Miklos Nemeth, they will hold further talks. According to Adamec, however, they are about to make a final decision. Naturally, it would have been good to clarify the difference at the press briefing, but there was no way of doing this because after the brief statements, the Hungarian and Czechoslovak premiers withdrew and the journalists did not manage to get a word in.

Another thing: The Hungarian Government is abiding by the National Assembly decision, and it is not allowing irreversible work to be done. As it has leaked out, this pertains to the refilling of the Danube at Kiliti, as well. Thus, the environmental protectors can be reassured. For the time being, the reservoirs cannot be filled.

Official Urges Action on New Soviet Import Needs

LD2007122389 Budapest MTI in English 1136 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 20, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Hungary wishes to take advantage of the extraordinary market opportunities about to open up in the Soviet Union as a result of efforts by the Soviet Goverment to improve the supply of consumer goods, a Hungarian Ministry of Trade senior official said in a press statement today.

In order to limit the effects of the Soviet miners' strike, the Soviet Government is planning to import extra food produce to the value of 10 billion Rbls, to improve the supply of food, and also intends to increase imports of basics.

The Hungarian official said it was important to establish as quickly as possible what the Soviet Government meant by 'basics'. Past Hungarian experience would indicate that it is primarily the supply of clothes that is to be increased, in which case Hungary would not be in a position to satisfy a particularly large demand.

On the other hand, prospects for food exports to the Soviet Union are good, particularly as in the case of trade in food an agreement on hard-currency accounting is in force between the two countries.

Hungarian companies, however, should respond quickly, as competition is likely to be fierce, the official pointed out. To what extent Hungarian company tenders will be competitive as regards prices and delivery dates, is not yet clear but one can only point to a similar campaign at the end of last year, when Hungarian companies did not come out very well, he added.

Editorial on 'Burial' of Brezhnev Doctrine'

AU1907152089 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Jul 89 p 3

[Editorial by Viktor Palfi: "Burial of A Doctrine"]

[Text] The conclusion that "we really know how to bury something" has become a household phrase! That is, we Hungarians know how to bury the dead "nicely" and piously. In the middle of June, we buried Imre Nagy and his martyred associates with dignity. At the end of the first week of July, without any special ceremony, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest buried the famous Brezhnev doctrine, a doctrine that officially did not even exist previously, but which nevertheless hung over the heads of experimenting socialist countries like the sword of Damocles. I keep wondering how different the funeral in Budapest might have been had this decision in Bucharest preceded the funeral by a good 30 years!

Of course, I know that the Brezhnev doctrine did not even emerge in 1956, because Brezhnev became head of the Soviet Union only 8 years later. However, his spiritual precedents were already present at the time, because the umbilical cord of Stalinism had not yet been torn completely, and old reflexes emerged in a crisis situation; the forces of retraction gained ground and a partial return to the old style began with the armed suppression of the Hungarian uprising, a return that led to a "period of stagnation" with the coming to power of Brezhnev and the "old guard."

The idea of "common responsibility" for the fate of socialism emerged in this period, and this later provided a "principled" (!) basis for interference in the internal affairs of individual socialist countries, including armed intervention because, if "the socialist achievements are in danger" in a given country, this will threaten the security of all the members in the system of alliance. This became the "ideological basis" of the Brezhnev-doctrine, and we angrily refuted the claims of the Western press that this was nothing but the principled foundation of limited sovereignty: essentially, any country that "falls out of the line" should be driven back into the sheepfold, even by means of armed force.

The Brezhnev doctrine "shot up" in 1968 when the joint military action of the Warsaw Pact member countries—with the exception of Romania—put an end to the "Prague Spring." The legal Czechoslovak leadership, which in terms of today's evaluation was striving for very modest reforms, was quickly deposed by applying the "counterrevolutionary" pattern of Hungary in 1956. The political paralysis that followed the shock of 1968 suited very well the "empire ideology" of the Brezhnev era's stagnation. At the beginning of the eighties, the ominous shadow of the Brezhnev doctrine appeared over Poland for a while, but fortunately no intervention occurred. The military intervention in Afghanistan was a "wilding" of this doctrine. It cost a lot both in political terms and in human lives alike.

Mikhail Gorbachev's restructuring and his successful efforts in introducing a new way of thinking in international relations—one concentrating on detente—tolled the funeral bell for the Brezhnev doctrine. Let us quote two passages from the communique on and the statement of the Bucharest meeting, in order to illustrate how far we have come: "We are convinced that there is no universally valid model of socialism, and nobody has a monopoly on the truth...." And then: "We are starting from the premise that every nation should determine the fate of its country alone, and every nation has the right to choose the most suitable social, political, and economic system and government order. There is no single-type model for social order...."

This is as far removed from the Brezhnev doctrine as Mako from Jerusalem. In his television interview on 9 July, our foreign minister clearly declared that "the period of the so-called Brezhnev doctrine is over for good." Neither did he hide the fact that there were also different opinions at the meeting, but these opinions "were in a minority." Finally, the participants adopted both documents unanimously, and these documents would also be fitting obituaries for the Brezhnev doctrine. The only reason for not saying "rest in peace" is that in the course of its distorted life, this doctrine caused too much damage to the country of its creator and to the allies alike.

Thurmer Comments on Romanian, Soviet Contacts

LD1907155689 Budapest MTI in English 1438 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—The Hungarian public is still occupied with the latest conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee held in Bucharest. Gyula Thurmer, foreign policy advisor to the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] general secretary, gave an interview to MTI about the details of the talks, the Hungarian-Soviet high-level meetings, and about the state and future of Hungarian-Romanian relations.

"Two high-level Hungarian-Soviet meetings were held in Bucharest, which, in itself, indicates our efforts to intensify cooperation between our two countries. The talks between Rezso Nyers and Mikhail Gorbachev and the prime ministerial discussions indicated that the Soviet leadership welcomes the efforts of the HSWP to safeguard the unity of the party, to distance itself from the extreme—that is, from a conservative regression and efforts aimed at restoring a bourgeois system. They welcome the solutions which make the socialist renewal of Hungarian society possible. I would like to stress that it was unanimously noted, both at the session of the Political Consultative Committee and at the Hungarian-Soviet talks, that the age of any sort of interference into the internal affairs of the other's country has passed. The Soviet Union does not interfere in our country's affairs, and at the same time, it set forth that Hungary's socialist development is in harmony with the interests of the Soviet Union.

"The meetings also indicated that the Hungarian leadership holds the preservation and development of relations with the CPSU to be important, as it does the expansion of diverse cooperation. It was also noted in the course of several discussions that the leadership of our party distances itself from the anti-Soviet manifestations of the recent period. Now, we are more interested in safeguarding a calm, political atmosphere based on confidence and reciprocal understanding in the relation of the two countries. Without this, we could hardly make progress in solving such fundamental issues as the further improvement of the situation of sub-Carpathian hungarians, or—to take an example from another important area—in placing our economic relations on a new basis, including the extension of direct relations between enterprises, and the switch-over to convertible accounting.

"It is in this spirit that we are preparing for the Moscow visit of Rezso Nyers and Karoly Grosz, which is expected to take place at the end of July or early August. The precise date and programme are still being coordinated. What is certain today, though, is that substantial discussions are expected about current issues of socialism and on Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. Several new elements are also expected to be included in the programme."

MTI asked with what intentions the Hungarian-Romanian meeting had started in Bucharest.

"The unofficial meeting between Mr Nyers and Nicolae Ceausescu took place at the Romanian initiative. I would like to stress that the meeting does not mean a break with the Hungarian policy represented at last year's meeting in Arad, as the decisive intention in both cases was mainly to create normal relations between Hungary and Romania. The Hungarian side, in accordance with the European norms of contact, raised in a well-mannered but firm manner that we do not have a favourable evaluation of the current standing of Hungarian-Romanian relations. Mr Nyers mentioned as an example that although economic relations are developing well, our political relations have not improved. The Hungarian side did not receive an answer to its proposals. Our relation is burdened by the restrictive policy shown towards the Hungarian ethnic minority in Romania, and the internationally debated settlement development is also continuing. We naturally consider this as a Romanian internal affair, but we cannot leave out of consideration that it raises minority problems in the minority areas, and thus harms relations between our countries."

Question: What is your view about the "Romanian military threat" that is widely discussed today?

"I would like to bring up what we heard in Bucharest. The president of the HSWP noted that a political propaganda campaign has been waged in Romania in the past period against the Hungarian democratization programme. Mr Nyers added that in the framework of this campaign, "At times, we read about references to certain military means with regret". I would like to stress that this, and only this, was mentioned in Bucharest in this context. In my view, this way of expression and evaluation accords to the facts, and this is in harmony with our principal policy. We cannot state with responsibility today, aware of the military facts and military policy, that more than this is at issue in the relationship between Hungary and Romania. Naturally, should new facts come to light, we would consider them, but our aim cannot be confrontation even then. We mention the disturbing noises of the political campaign today, too, but our stand can rely only on facts and not on suppositions. You should not play with fire.

"We can justly expect this from our partners, but we should start from this also when determining our own policy."

Question: How do you evaluate the future of Hungarian-Romanian relations?

"We expressed in Bucharest that the settlement of Hungarian-Romanian relations is desirable and possible. We believe that by solving the genuinely pressing problems in a gradual manner, we can make progress in settling our relations. In this spirit, we are ready to hold talks on every level. I believe we are acting wisely if we do not keep quiet about the problems without making them worse, but rather seek the possibilities of cooperation; opposition is not an alternative. We welcome that a Hungarian-Romanian confrontation did not take palce either at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, or at the meeting of the various party leaders. Now, following the summits in Arad and Bucharest, much depends on whether we can accompany our principal firmness with patience, understanding, and a readiness for cooperation, just as we expect from our partners."

Question: As foreign policy adviser, do you formulate your own views or do you coordinate your positions with the leaders of the party in advance?

"I have summarized my own impressions on this occasion, but I naturally coordinated the fact of the interview and the basic questions discussed in it with the president and general secretary of the HSWP. I am representing my own view, which I created in the knowledge of the party's policy, and on the basis of frequent consultations with the leaders", said Mr Thurmer in his interview to MTI.

Further Reportage on Horn's Bulgarian Visit

LD1907130489 Budapest MTI in English 1141 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The Hungarian side has found that few concrete measures have been taken by the Bulgarian party to decrease a Hungarian surplus amounting to about 40 million rbls this year alone in Hungarian-Bulgarian bilateral trade, said Mr Gyula Horn, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, following his two-day visit to Bulgaria which ended yesterday. It is not only the commodity-goods trade that the three-year-old Hungarian surplus hampers, stated Horn, adding that it also puts obstacles to the launching of new ventures.

The parties at the talks also discussed Hungarian efforts to switch over to the convertible-currency accounting system within Comecon [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] trade relations.

The two ministers of foreign affairs laid special emphasis on contacts between private individuals of the two countries. The Hungarian side stated that over the last few years, condition of tourism in Bulgaria have worsened. The Bulgarian party proposed examining what possibilities there are for Hungarian investments on the Bulgarian seaside.

The Bulgarian side suggested that the two countries' committees for economic cooperation meet this September, and work out concrete plans to solve these problems, and put them on the agenda of the talks scheduled by the end of this year in Sophia with Miklos Nemeth, Hungary's prime minister.

Last year, Hungarian-Bulgarian trade amounted to 420 million rbls, approximately as much as 1987, with Hungarian exports running to 230 million rbls and imports to 190 million.

The Hungarian-Bulgarian trade protocol signed for this year envisages 308 million rbls worth of turnover. Hungarian exports are planned to amount to 141.8 million rbls, imports to 166.2 million rbls this year.

The 5-year trade agreement signed in 1985 envisaged a trade turnover of 482 million rbls for 1989, with Hungarian export to amount to 236 million rbls and import 246 million rbls.

Hungarian-Bulgarian bilateral trade is conducted in the rouble-accounting system. A very real fear exists that owing to increasing difficulties in the Bulgarian economy, including the emigration of Turkish manpower, that there will still be not enough appropriate Bulgarian goods available to the Hungarian party, a ministry of trade official told MTI-ECONEWS.

Nemeth Discusses Economy With Serbia's Jevtic

LD1907130189 Budapest MTI in English
1137 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—On Wednesday [19 July], in Budapest, Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks with Desimir Jevtic, head of government of the Serbian Republic, about the internal positions of the two countries and the course of political and economic reforms.

The sides agreed that relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia, including Serbia, are free of problems and the similar minority policies of the two countries provide a sound basis for the continuous expansion of minority rights and the preservation of their cultures. They urged the encouragement of long-term cooperation projects towards increasing economic cooperation.

The talks were attended by Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ambassadors Sandor Gyorke of Hungary to Yugoslavia and Rudolf Sova of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

Nemeth To Visit SFRY This Year

LD1907202989 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1418 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (TANJUG)—President of Hungary's Ministerial Council Miklos Nemeth will visit Yugoslavia this year, it was confirmed during Nemeth's talks today with Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Desimir Jevtic.

During a frank and cordial talk, the two sides expressed readiness to continue to expand their long-term economic contacts, and in that context, to complete the remaining sections of the Belgrade-Budapest motorway.

Also discussed were the living conditions of the South Slavic minority in Hungary and education conducted in the mother tongue.

The matter was also the central topic of a meeting between the Serbian Government delegation and the leadership of the Democratic Alliance of South Slavs in Hungary. The alliance secretary-general, Marin Mandic, and his aides spoke about the assimiliation of ethnic Serb, Croats and Slovenians living in Hungary, the material and cadre problems and the need for frequent contacts with the mother country.

Jevtic promised that efforts will be made to ensure that about 100,000 south Slavs in Hungary can obtain textbooks, literary works, newspapers and periodicals in their mother tongue.

They particularly discussed the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Serbs under Arsenije III Carnojevic to the region, the next year's celebration of which Serbia will join.

Serbian Delegation Departs

LD1907202889 Budapest MTI in English
1535 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—The government delegation of the Serbian Socialist Republic, which was led by Prime Minister Desimir Jevtic, left Budapest on Wednesday.

The Hungarian delegation to the Hungarian-Serbian talks was led by Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the government. The sides informed each other on the situation of their countries, and exchanged views on the characteristics that differentiate Yugoslav and Hungarian development to contribute to a precise picture free from prejudice of the social, economic, and political relations that determine the life of the two countries, and the further tasks and plans of cooperation. Although the view of the Serbian Government on the practice of pluralism, and certain issues of the political reform differs from the Hungarian position on several points, the sincere and reciprocal information was a contribution towards partners taking the steps necessary to develop relations.

The sides noted that continuous and greater attention should be paid to the future of the national minorities living in Hungary and in the Serbian Socialist Republic. The teaching and preservation of the national language is particularly important, and the sides voiced their firm readiness. They agreed in the exchange of university instructors and professors, and on developing mother language teaching. Discussions were also held about national monuments. The sides are to reciprocally foster

and preserve the Hungarian and the Serbian monuments on their territories. According to the earlier workplan, Serbian monuments have been unveiled in Budapest and restored in Szentendre, and the Hungarian leadership expects similar action from its partner. As relations between the scientific academies and universities of the two countries are lively, the institutions are to be increasingly drawn into the ecological examinations of the surrounding areas, and the joint environmental protection tasks.

Economic relations are well-founded and develop in a promising manner, and are characterized by long-range cooperation, the sides stated. Serbia has a prominent place in turnover between Hungary and Yugoslavia, with a 40 percent share. It was decided to continue to extend cooperation mainly in vehicle production, in chemical and rubber industries, and in soya production.

The prime minister of Serbia met Matyas Szuros, speaker of the National Assembly, and Janos Barabas, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and member of the Political Executive Committee. Mr Jevtic met Marin Mandity, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Southern Slavs in Hungary.,

Pozsgay Views Relations With Other Countries

AU2007102389 Budapest MTI in English 1203 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 18 Jul (MTI)—Hungary's relations with Romania will probably go on being poor for quite some time in view of the way the Hungarian minority is treated there. Our difficulties with Czechoslovakia are rather temporary. As far as the GDR is concerned, we do not wish to have a say in the social affairs of other countries. Hungary does not intend to hand out advice to others, but expects others to show patience towards it. These are some of the comments Minister of State Imre Pozsgay made in reply to questions by the "STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN" in Szekszard.

In the interview, carried in Tuesday's issue of the newspaper, the minister of state reconfirmed that Hungary will remain a member of the Warsaw Treaty. However, alongside this, the country would like to open towards the West and Western European institutions. Mr Pozsgay said he believes Hungarian-American relations will be free of problems, and Hungary can also expect economic assitance from the United States.

Mr Pozsgay said the fact that Hungary has committed itself to pluralism and democracy was the result of a historical process, although there are still a lot of hiccoughs involved, he added.

DPRK Goodwill 'Lacking' Toward Hungary

LD2007024889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has accused Hungary of betraying socialism. Beginning the 10th of next month, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry again will introduce a system of compulsory visas for diplomatic and official passports. In this matter, our correspondent Laszlo Kanyo has obtained further information from the Foreign Ministry, and apart from outlining this, he turns to the development of the two countries' relationship.

[Kanyo] The tone with which North Korea, excuse me, the DPRK, refers to us, is slowly becoming customary: We are betraying the cause of socialism. Why? Because we are endeavoring to develop normal, good relations with every country, including South Korea. This is how the establishment of diplomatic relations came about last year, for which the North again sharply rebuked us. Later on, the Hungarian ambassador in Pyongyang was requested to return home. The DPRK had already earlier recalled its ambassador from Budapest.

The current decision which will come into force at the beginning of next month, the cancellation of a 39-year-old agreement, reflects the state of relations, a knowledgeable source in the Foreign Ministry said. At the same time, I learned that it had been our intention to fully abolish the compulsory visa system, but the consular agreement had not been successfully finalized due to the conduct of People's Korea. It is emphasized in Budapest that Hungary endeavors to foster good relations with the DPRK, but it reserves for itself the right to develop similar, or genuinely good, relations with any country. To achieve this, of course, the goodwill of the other side is also necessary. This is lacking for the time being.

Army General Staff Chief To Visit United States

AU2007112889 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Colonel General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defense minister, will pay an official visit in the United States in the course of this year at the invitation of Admiral William Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and as guest of the U.S. Army. The goal of his visit is to strengthen the confidence between the two armies and thus contribute to widening relations.

Marothy, Delegation Return From Iraq 19 Jul

LD1907201589 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—The Hungarian Government delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, minister of environment protection and water management, which participated at the celebrations, held between July 16-18, to mark the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq, returned to Hungary on Wednesday. The heads of the delegations were also met by Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn. Mr Marothy also held discussions with Dr 'Abdallah Bader Danukh [name as received], acting minister of agriculture and irrigation.

Nyers, Syria's Mashariqah Discuss Relations

Damascus Reports Meetings

JN1807144589 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest—Rezso Nyers, leader of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, this morning received Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy leader of the National Progressive Front [NPF]. Istvan Huszar, leader of the Hungarian People's Patriotic Front, attended the meeting. The meeting was also attended by 'Abd-al-Ghani Qannut and Safwan Qudsi, members of the NPF Central Command, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Budapest, and the Hungarian ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to Nyers and the political and party leadership in Hungary. The talks centered on relations between the two countries. They also stressed the need to promote these relations in all areas in order to serve the interests of the two friendly peoples and countries.

The two sides then reviewed some international and regional issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict. Nyers stressed Hungary's firm policy toward this conflict as well as the need to resolve it in accordance with the UN resolutions through an international peace conference. Nyers asked Dr Mashariqah to convey his heartfelt greetings and those of the political and party leadership in Hungary to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Dr Mashariqah also received (Ferenc Somogyi), Hungarian minister of state for foreign affairs [title as heard], at his place of residence this morning. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two countries and stressed the need to promote them. The talks also dealt with Hungary's foreign policy. (Somogyi) stressed Hungary's firm policy toward Arab issues. At the end of the meeting, Dr Mashariqah thanked the minister for Hungary's support for the just Arab causes.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN1907201289 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, 19 Jul (SANA) — Dr Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and deputy leader of the National Progressive Front [NPF], and Istvan Huszar, leader of the Hungarian People's Patriotic Front [HPPF], this morning signed an agreement of cooperation between the NPF and the HPPF National Council in Hungary.

The signing ceremony was attended by 'Abd-al-Ghani Qannut and Safwan Qudsi, members of the NPF Central Command, and members of the accompanying delegation. On the Hungarian side, in addition to the HPPF's leadership, the deputy foreign minister, head of the Political Department, and the official responsible for Syrian affairs at the Foreign Ministry were in attendance.

Mashariqah and Huszar exchanged cordial words on this occasion in which they expressed their happiness over signing the agreement which will tighten the bonds of friendship between the two fronts, peoples, and countries.

Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and NPF deputy leader, met at noon today with Mr Peter Medgyessy, Hungarian deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral economic issues and ways to develop them in the interests of the two countries.

Syrian Delegation Ends Visit

LD1907200889 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—The delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front, headed by the party's deputy president, Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, completed its official visit to Hungary on Wednesday.

During the day, leaders of the Syrian and Hungarian delegations signed an agreement in the headquarters of the Patriotic People's Front, on the fostering of ties between the two movements.

The Syrian delegation was also met by Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Discussions were held on economic cooperation with Peter Medgyessy, Hungarian deputy prime minister.

Police Initiate Proceedings Against Demonstrators

LD1907220989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] The police are initiating law-infringement proceedings against three people who were organizers of today's—the third—demonstration on Budapest's Muennich Ferenc Street. In the afternoon, 35-40 representatives of the Hungarian October Party and the Hungarian Radical Party, over the full length of the street, painted and taped up the signs giving the street's name. The police called on the representatives of the two parties to halt the intentional defacement, and also to end the demonstration, since by this they were violating the law on right of assembly. The Budapest police headquarters began law-infringement proceedings against three organizers after the participants paid no attention to the second emphatic request.

In the meantime, a secretary of the Budapest Council's Executive Committee, has protested in a statement against the demonstrations, and at the same time he has

said that he views the initiative as an official request for a name change. The action has been condemned by Marxist party unity platform [as heard] as well.

Party Leaders Meet Communist Intellectuals
LD2007031689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] leaders are currently holding talks with communist intellectuals in the Central Commmittee headquarters. Andras Kerekes reports from the scene.

[Kerekes] The responsibility of the intelligentsia prompted them to write, when a few weeks ago they addressed a letter to the MSZMP Central Committee. The responsibility of the intelligentsia motivated the contributions by all of them this afternoon, when in the company of Rezso Nyers, party chairman, Karoly Grosz, party general secretary, and Janos Barabas, Central Committee secretary, important issues related to the MSZMP's policy were discussed.

In his introduction, Janos Barabas pointed out that it had been raised that perhaps the Central Committee would reply in the form of a letter. However, such a meeting promised to be useful. At the end of the exchange of views, the participants in the debate surely believed that he was right, since here they again were able to state their opinions on the issues they felt were most important.

Robert Hoch, academician and deputy director of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute, for example, felt that it was important, first and foremost, to make people aware that the resolve was strong among the large masses of party members that the reform of the socialist system should not mean bourgeois restoration. In his view, this is represented by the center, but it appears that any undertaking of this is lacking in the Central Committee or in the Political Executive Committee. At least, the idea is not present with such emphasis, he said. Istvan Bihari, managing director of Chinoin [enterprise producing medicines and chemicals], and others were of the view that the party was on the defensive. Under the impact of events, it was shifting in an undesirable direction. It was generally felt that economic issues were in the background; however, people pass judgment on the basis of how they live, and furthermore, a truly salient economic policy concept would be able to distinguish the MSZMP from other political forces, they emphasized.

Some expressed the view that for the most part, the MSZMP currently only knows what it wants to transcend; however, it is less aware of what it wants to achieve. There are some who are disturbed by the reform circles—for example, Sandor Berenyi, jurist and university lecturer. In his view, those primarily given leave to speak had so far have not been allowed to do so, and this has been the case because they did not have anything to say of a high standard. Bela Balogh, managing director of the Microelectronics Enterprise, criticized the fact that the party has become backward-looking, it drags its past with it. It ought to look forward, looking backwards only insofar as is necessary for moving forward. He, and others as well, urged an active political debate and not squabbling.

A considerable proportion of intellectuals still belong to the MSZMP at present, Ferenc Antoni, academician and university lecturer, stated. For this reason, more attention ought to be paid to the intelligentsia. In his reply, Rezso Nyers fully agreed with this, and he recalled first and foremost that in May of last year, the party conference decided on a turnabout.

However, it soon became clear that life was richer than had been imagined. This turnabout in a good direction loosened up Hungarian society—this is the expression Rezso Nyers used—and stemming from this, the MSZMP carried out corrective measures which gave an impression of backing down. In truth, this amounted to the adoption of new positions. By now, it has become apparent that the opposition which has been taking shape has not managed, in all truth, to put the MSZMP on the bench of the accused. Thus, the party has warded off the bigger danger, namely, of becoming an obsolete, anachronistic entity.

Of course, there is a danger—for example, that the party could be defeated if the opponents very cleverly, while the MSZMP very clumsily, make use of the lessons of the past. However, perhaps this could be prepared for.

Hungarian public opinion awaits a credible, understandable, financial crisis-solving program from the MSZMP, as well as conduct and a program which protects the living conditions, and later improves the living conditions, Rezso Nyers said, and he expressed his conviction that it is possible to present this argument in an election context.

As regards the party's self-identification, Rezso Nyers affirmed that the MSZMP wishes to be a pro-enterprise party in the interest of the workers, the peasants, and the intelligentsia. With regard to the relationship of the party and intelligentsia, basic rethinking is necessary. He affirmed that the political and economic reforms must progress in parallel, but for this it is necessary to be able to speak credibly about the economic problems.

In response to a question, he said: regarding 23 October, it is necessary to strive for the idea of national reconciliation. Janos Barabas, Central Committee secretary, added that a Central Committee session would discuss the initiating-stand the body should adopt on 23 October and on 4 November.

Government Spokesman Holds Press Conference

AU2007091089 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Jul 89 pp 1, 5

[Report by correspondents Janos D. Kiss and Laszlo Kulcsar, with the participation of Foreign Affairs State Secretary Laszlo Kovacs and Finance Minister Laszlo Bekesi, in Budapest on 13 July: "Council of Ministers Holds Session—Uniform Foreign Currency Accounts From Autumn—No Change in the Customs Duty on Private Car Imports—Press Conference by Acting Government Spokesman Zsolt Bajnok"]

[Excerpts] At its session on 13 July, the Council of Ministers heard a report on the talks held by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke in Hungary.

The Council of Ministers also discussed economic policy concepts and anti-inflation measures for the period between 1990 to 1992.

The Council of Minister then adopted a government program of economic deregulation and heard a report on industrial tensions caused by a decrease in military technology sales and the possible ways of easing these tensions. The government proposed that the Presidential Council should modify the 1981 law on civil aviation. The modification will increase the opportunities of the domestic civilian flights.

The Council of Ministers decided to set up a residence for the prime minister and made a proposal to set up a residence for the future president of the Republic.

Following the session, Zsolt Bajnok, together with Laszlo Kovacs and Laszlo Bekesi, briefed journalists. [passage omitted]

Hungarian Radio: A new radio station, the Radiobridge, began transmission the other day. Is this also a mixed enterprise? Is there any connection with the talks?

Laszlo Kovacs: The creation of this radio station is connected with President Bush's visit. This was one of the 22 and later 30 points of the proposal package worked out by the Hungarian and U.S. side during the preparations for the visit. This was a U.S. proposal and we did not refuse it; we thought that this suited our efforts too. The German-language radio station, Radio Danubius, has fulfilled expectations. Considering the increase in tourism and the fact that hundreds of thousands of Anglo-Saxon tourists come to Hungary, and millions of tourists here speak English as a second language, this is a very important step. [passage omitted]

NEPSZAVA: How serious was the debate on the establishment of new jobs and the difficulties in retraining the personnel?

Zsolt Bajnok: The premier's report dealt with the need to precisely work out the so-called breakthrough possibilities, namely the acceleration of various ventures and the creation of new jobs, as well as encouraging the establishment of new jobs.

More exact details will probably emerge in the reports to be submitted to the government in September. [passage omitted]

MTI: The government also dealt with the establishment of private radio and television stations, and about the moratorium on them. What about the radio possibilities required by the opposition organizations?

Zsolt Bajnok: The various movements, political organizations, and state and professional organizations agree that we should treat the available stock of radio frequencies as a national value, and decisions will be made on the basis of joint understanding of demand and possibilities. [passage omitted]

Party Central Committee To Convene 28 Jul

LD1907133389 Budapest MTI in English 1210 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI)—The next session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] Central Committee has been convened for Friday, July 28.

At the proposal of the political executive committee, the body is to formulate its position on several issues relating to preparations for the HSWP congress. As part of this, it is to make a proposal on the agenda and working order of the congress and the means of organization, and will make a submission on its budget.

The Central Committee is also to work out its proposal for the leading and control bodies to be set up at the congress, and the means of their election. The theme is to be submitted by Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the Central Committee.

As the second point of the session, the Central Committee is to discuss a draft position on the relation of the HSWP towards the churches and religion, to which Janos Berecz will make a verbal contribution.

The Central Committee will also decide about other current issues in the scope of its authority.

Early Demobilization Means Budget Savings

LD2007111289 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 20 Jul 89

//["Demobilization brought forward: Ministry of Defence announces"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 20, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—On August 1st, 4,000 young men, graduates of institutes of higher education who are currently doing their military

service, will be discharged from the Hungarian People's Army. This cut has been made possible by the amended National Defence Act, under which the duration of compulsory military service for university and college graduates has been reduced to 12 months.

The present cut is only a "temporary" reduction of forces—additional to the reduction also announced by the Hungarian People's Army—since ranks will be filled again when more recruits are called up in two weeks to a month.

Even so, this extra demobilization will result in budget savings. If the discharged soldiers are not replaced by new recruits for two weeks, 12.4 million forints will be saved. If a month elapses, savings will amount to 25 million forints, Defence Ministry officials said.

Consumer Price Statistics Show Price Rises

AU2007105489 Budapest MTI in English 0903 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, 19 Jul (MTI)—Prices this May were up 16.7 percent at this time last year. (The corresponding figure was 11.7 percent for January, 15.1 for February, 15.5 for March and 16.2 for April.)

Petrol was also put up by 2 forints on May 19 and heating oil raised 15 percent, both from central sources. Company price rises involved electric cookers, washing machines, gas appliances, bicycles, car components, and so on.

The index calculated on the basis of Budapest household expenditures shows a 17.4 percent price rise in a year, 0.7 percent more than the national figure. As for basic essentials, the price rise was 19.4 percent in Budapest, compared to the national average of 17.9 percent.

Jan-May 1989 Economic Statistics Published

AU0707141089 Budapest MTI in English 0925 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text]

Hungarian Economy: First Five Months in Percentages

	1988 (in percentage of 1987)	1988 months 1-5 (in percentage of corresponding period of previous year)	1989 months 1-5 (in percentage of corresponding period of previous year)
Industry			
Volume of production	99.6	100.5	99.4
Mining	94.9	98.1	95.3
Electric energy	100.0	99.1	101.3
Metallurgy	102.7	104.9	103.0
Engineering	101.0	101.7	99.6
Building	100.2	107.5	98.8
Chemical	100.3	100.6	100.8
Light industry	99.1	101.0	94.3
Food	97.6	96.6	100.5
Employment	97.2	97.1	96.6
Production per employee	102.5	103.5	102.9
Sales prices	104.5	104.6	113.4
Construction Industry			
Volume	96.9	104.2	105.8
Employment	98.7	101.3	95.9
Per employee	98.2	102.9	110.3
Sale of Agricultural Produce (at comparative prices)			
Livestock	96.2	97.9	101.8
Animal products	101.9	102.4	100.2
Transport			
Freight (tons per km)	109.4	112.8	99.2
Long distance passenger (persons/km)	100.3	101.4	104.0

Hungarian Economy: First Five Months in Percentages

	1988 (in percentage of 1987)	1988 months 1-5 (in percentage of corresponding period of previous year)	1989 months 1-5 (in percentage of corresponding period of previous year)
Public Sector Investments (at current prices)			
Central	94.1	113.6	128.7
Council	87.4	89.9	106.1
Company	97.4	124.3	117.7
Total	95.2	116.5	118.7
Individual Cash Revenues (at current prices)			
Total	112.5	111.1	119.5
From employment (including cooperative membership)	—	108.9	115.5
From private ventures	—	99.0	124.1
From welfare services	—	124.3	117.0
Retail Trade			
Sales (current prices)	108.9	111.7	118.0
Sales (adjusted prices)	93.5	95.0	101.5
Foodstuffs	94.3	92.0	97.7
Clothing	82.3	87.3	94.4
Consumer durables	95.6	99.3	106.1
Foreign Trade (current prices)			
Imports	102.0	96.6	115.9
Ruble imports	97.0	95.7	107.9
Convertible imports	106.2	97.3	122.5
Exports	112.0	109.4	119.3
Ruble exports	97.0	94.8	110.5
Convertible exports	125.6	124.8	126.4
Consumer Price Index			
Food	115.9	114.5	97.6
Beverages	114.4	112.2	100.4
Clothing	122.1	119.3	101.4
Home heating	112.8	101.1	99.9
Consumer durables	108.6	115.9	100.5
Other consumer articles	116.7	121.0	102.0
Services	117.4	114.8	100.1
Total	115.7	115.1	100.0

National Assembly Elects Jaruzelski as President

LD1907211589 Warsaw PAP in English
2024 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 19—After more than six hours of debate, members of the National Assembly elected the president of the Polish People's Republic. Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected to the post with 270 votes for, 233 votes against and 34 abstentions.

Out of the 544 votes cast in the elections, 537 votes were valid. There were seven invalid votes.

The news about Wojciech Jaruzelski's election to the post of the president was received with applause.

Jaruzelski Inaugural Speech

LD1907213989 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
2045 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the National Assembly in Warsaw following his swearing in as president of the Polish People's Republic—live]

[Text] Citizen speaker of the Sejm! Citizen speaker of the Senate! Esteemed members of the National Assembly! I thank you for my election. This is at once an honor for me and an exceptionally difficult duty. I will do all in my power to fulfill it. On assuming the office of president of the Polish People's Republic, I appeal to the Polish nation, to all citizens who, with their minds and work, create our joint social and state existence, I appeal to you, citizen deputies and senators, who will decide on the laws of our homeland.

We are living at a crucial time. Poland faces great challenges. We must reconstruct the economy. We must shape a new democratic order. This is an immeasurably difficult task. It demands the pooling of all the resources of social energy, the cooperation of all forces represented here in a spirit of broadest agreement.

I declare my readiness for genuine cooperation with the Sejm and the Senate, and with the parliamentary floor groups. I declare my willingness to listen carefully to public opinion and my intention to support every citizens' initiative which promotes the country's interests.

Before us there is an ocean of affairs. The material living conditions in the nation are at the head of these issues. They must dictate the priorities for our activities. They are more important and more urgent than anything else. We must attain a decisively greater economic efficiency and at the same time not lose anything from the principles of social justice, of the dignity of the working man. It is necessary to appoint the government as quickly as possible. I express myself in favor of a government of national accord that is able to rise to these tasks. I will make all efforts for democracy to become the strength and driving force in the development of Poland.

The work on the new constitution awaits us. It should take into account the constructive achievement of the social and political forces represented in parliament. It ought to sketch out the horizons for transformations. There cannot be a strong, stable state without deep reforms, but neither can there be effective reforms without an efficient, stable state. Its dignity and authority must be mutually guarded by us.

I desire to be a president of accord, the representative of all Poles. Thus I also wish to gain the trust of those who express opposition or reluctance in relation to me personally.

This is not an easy task. I take it on even though it is not without bitterness. My life's road has not been strewn with roses either. All the more sincerely I express thanks for the very numerous words of cheer and support sent to me. They are at the same time a great obligation.

Once again the world's attention is focussed on Poland. The maturity and responsibility of our nation can become a valuable contribution to the history of the end of the 20th Century. We must strive with all our strength for the reconstruction of the socialist order; for the transformations in the European situation to bear fruit that will also benefit our country, its sovereignty and security, the inviolability of its frontiers, and its international standing.

The prosperity of the republic is the supreme law. With the best will, in accordance with the oath I have taken, I will serve the nation, serve the homeland, that which has not perished, which is and which will be. [applause]

Jaruzelski on Party Leadership

LD2007080989 Warsaw PAP in English
2333 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 19—The newly elected National Assembly started its meeting at 15.00 hrs today to elect Poland's president. [passage omitted]

The presidential election began shortly after 19:00 hrs and took approximately 1.5 hour. [passage omitted]

Out of 544 votes cast in the elections, 537 votes were valid. Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected to the post with 270 votes for, 233 votes against and 34 abstentions. [passage omitted]

Immediately after the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski was surrounded by the crowd of deputies and senators who came with congratulations and wishes as well as by reporters and photoreporters.

Asked what will be his first move as the president, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that as the most important thing he regarded talks concerning the formation of a new government.

Asked whether he will resign from the function of the first secretary of PUWP CC [Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee] the president confirmed that the decision in this respect rests on the Central Committee. "I think that this will take place quite soon."

While answering the question whether a new government will be made up by the coalition, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the fact that the situation demanded that the new government be formed as soon as possible but one also has to remember that it also needs consultations.

Asked how he sees the future of the coalition in the light of the results of voting, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The coalition is pluralistic and it is an authentic pluralism. I am for the coalition which would be loyal towards itself in the supreme matters, the general ones. The point is that every link of this coalition at the same time should preserve its identity and the richness of versatile programmes. I think that it is beneficial for general solutions."

Walesa Letter to Jaruzelski

LD2007012189 Warsaw PAP in English
2339 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 19—In connection with Wojciech Jaruzelski's election to the post of Poland's president, Lech Walesa sent a letter to the president which reads:

"Please accept my congratulations on the occasion of your election by the National Assembly to the post of the president of the Polish Peoples Republic. I wish you that the time when you will be privileged to perform the post proved to be the stage of Poland's history which will successfully lead to freedom and democracy, to regaining our due position in Europe, to satisfying all justified aspirations of Poles. I wish for you and Poland that the president of Poland elected in the next elections be elected to his post by the votes of all Poles, in tune with the civic rights vested with us.

"I reiterate my assurance that, as I said a few days ago, we shall try to cooperate with every president elected for the present term in order to solve Polish problems and guarantee Poles more dignified life."

Onyszkiewicz Reads Walesa Statement

LD2007012889 Warsaw PAP in English
2342 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 19—At his press conference held directly after the announcement of the results of the presidential election, Deputy Janusz Onyszkiewicz read for the press a statement signed by Lech Walesa, to the effect that "the Solidarity and related opposition circles resolved to cooperate with the newly elected president in order to transform Polish political, social and economic reality by way of evolution."

"We are also aware of internal and external political conditionings due to which only a representative of the government-party coalition could have been elected president. We are aware that this choice may not suit many of our compatriots, both because of the person of Wojciech Jaruzelski and because of the procedure of selecting him by votes of the representative organ whose composition reflects the round table political agreement but not the true preferences and political options of society," the statement said.

"We expect that the new president will—the more so—use his post for continuing and even accelerating the transformations under way in Poland, that he will contribute to implementation of the round table agreements and that he will realize the policy of Polish reason of state reaching beyond particular interests of one party. He is also obliged to create conditions for free parliamentary elections during the coming four years and for general presidential election for the next term," the statement read.

Commenting on the results of the election, Onyszkiewicz said that "we accept this result, we accept General Jaruzelski as the president and we will cooperate with him in the way declared in the presented statement."

When directly approached by a newsman asking "will the premier be yours?," Onyszkiewicz emphasized that he personally doubted it. "As far as I can feel the atmosphere in the citizens floor group—the majority is against that concept and nothing has changed here. We are holding a major debate tomorrow on our concept of the changes that should be done in Poland basing on our assessment of the situation," said he.

Michnik Comments on Election

LD2007092689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0630 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] The elections were open, Adam Michnik writes in GAZETA WYBORCZA. Therefore, I will not reveal any secret if I say that some coalition deputies did not vote for the general and some Solidarity deputies did not vote against the general. Everyone voted according to their conscience and civic understanding of the situation. In this sense, the elections were honest. It is an important new factor in our public life, Adam Michnik states in GAZETA WYBORCZA.

Poles have demonstrated their negative attitude toward the policy conducted after 13 December [the day of the imposition of martial law], which the general symbolizes. At the same time, they showed their concern about the stability of the state. What will happen now? It is a duty of all of us, Adam Michnik writes in GAZETA WYBORCZA, to work for a democratic transformation. Poland is in an exceptional international constellation [as heard] and Poles have an opportunity to build a democratic state. The presidential elections have shown,

GAZETA WYBORCZA says, that Poles can reach an agreement, but it must be the outcome of a pact for democracy—and against the conservative structures of the nomenclature.

Officials Speak at Election

LD1907225789 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 19 Jul 89

["Statements by Heads of Parliamentary Floor Groups" —PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 19—

Marian Orzechowski

While taking the floor on behalf of the PUWP parliamentary floor group, its head Marian Orzechowski said:

"The president of the Polish People's Republic should be first of all an ardent patriot, a declared advocate of agreement and dialogue. He should be an experienced statesman enjoying wide and unquestioned prestige in the East and in the West, persistently striving for the consolidation of the place and position of sovereign Poland in Europe and in the world. Wojciech Jaruzelski is exactly such a man.

"He is an ardent proponent of the democratic socialism filled with humanism—and thus these values which being deeply anchored in the public awareness can and should provide the broadest plane for cementing political trends in the great work of national reconciliation.

"It is our common wish for the president to think and act above the interests of parties and political groups. At the same time we are aware that in Poland today there is no politician or statesman whose election to the post of the president would meet with the general approval of the whole of society.

"PUWP parliamentary caucus is deeply convinced that Wojciech Jaruzelski—if he wins the confidence of the National Assembly—will do everything possible to be exactly such a president—the president of all Poles."

Bronislaw Geremek

Speaking in the name of the citizens' parliamentary club, its head Professor Bronislaw Geremek said among other things:

"We assume as ours the stand expressed by Lech Walesa in his statement of July 14 saying that the internal and international situation of Poland imposes the fact that the president can only be elected from among the ruling coalition. I think that the coalition has the sense of responsibility placed on it. Only one candidature has been put forth, that is the candidature of General Jaruzelski submitted by PUWP. We regret that the majority of our assembly failed to create more normal conditions and present more than one candidacy.

'Citizens' Parliamentary Club had the opportunity to meet with General Jaruzelski and to discuss the candidacy of General Jaruzelski for the post of the president. We resolved that deputies and senators, members of the Citizens' Parliamentary Club have the full freedom to assume attitudes in these elections and that they will vote in line with their convictions, conscience, in line with the will of their electorate.

"Our decisions will not be guided either by passion, nor hatred nor even the feeling of the still unsettled bilis, the bills of wrongs. We express our hope that the future president will act for the implementation of promises of democratization. On this dependent is Poland's chance to return to Europe, the reconstruction of the independent and sovereign country, halting the process of disintegration of Polish economy."

Aleksander Bentkowski

In his statement, the head of the UPP (United Peasant Party) Parliamentary Caucus, Aleksander Bentkowski said:

"Our caucus does not fully support the election of General Jaruzelski as the president of the Polish People's Republic, because not all of the UPP members are convinced that the successive government named on the initiative of the president will not take another attempt to lead Poland out of the crisis at the expense of the peasant.

"But once the democratic National Assembly elects the president with the majority of votes, we UPP members shall hold him in respect that is due to the president of a sovereign country."

Jan Janowski

Head of the floor group of the Democratic Party (DP) Deputy Jan Janowski said in part:

"The socio-economic situation of society increases the critical attitude of the Democratic Party to the past, and such criticism affects politicians who took part in exercising power in the past years. This makes it difficult to find a candidate who would safeguard interests of the state and at the same time enjoy the confidence of the major part of society.

"Members of our floor group made reservations of this character as to the candidacy of Wojciech Jaruzelski, focusing chiefly on the general's work in the Political Bureau and government in the years 1968-1980 and on his co-responsibility for that period, and not as much on the very decision of introducing the martial law, as on the resulting repressions and wasting the chance for

resolute reforming of Poland's economy in those years. The several hours' meeting of our group with the candidate was devoted to exchange of ideas on the above subjects.

"Meeting halfway the resolution of the Democratic Party Central Committee of July 17 that supported General Jaruzelski as the candidate, the DP floor group also gives him its support. One of the reasons for this support declared by the candidate for implementation of the key points of the DP programme approved by the 14th congress of the party," Janowski said.

Jozef Wojcik

Head of the PAX (Lay Catholics) floor group Deputy Jozef Wojcik said in part:

"We confirm the stance of the PAX floor group which has been already expressed in public and supports Wojciech Jaruzelski's candidacy for the highest post.

"One should regard the historic significance of the recent turn in the state-church relations, for which one fought and waited for such a long time. This turn has been crowned, above all, with the law on the state's attitude to the Roman Catholic Church and re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and the Holy See.

"We associate this deep and favourable change after which we have been always striving also with Wojciech Jaruzelski," Wojcik said.

Tadeusz Nowacki

Head of the Christian Social Union floor group deputy Tadeusz Nowacki stated in part:

No one among those acting in public in this country did avoid errors. General Jaruzelski as well. Yet, he managed to draw conclusions.

Setting to the vote, we take account of all reasons. Including the reason of state which also means care for a strong, efficient and secure state, as well as the substantial reasons which at this moment are speaking for the election of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

There are many issues in Poland awaiting urgent settlement. We expect that the newly elected president will conduct a policy of systematic realisation of the round table agreements and in this spirit he will seek solutions. We expect that he will be a president of a pluralistic state in which no one has monopoly, in which all views are respected and no system, no party or world outlook will enjoy privileges. We expect solutions in the sphere of nomenklatura. Only the professional and moral qualifications, talent and experience are to decide about citizen's place in the administrative, economic and social hierarchy.

Giving their votes for the candidate for presidental office, the deputies of the Christian Social Union will be guided by the best understood sense of responsibility for the fatherland's fate.

Ryszard Gajewski

Head of the Polish Cathoic Social Union floor group Deputy Ryszard Gajewski said in part:

As it is stated by the round table agreement, as it is confirmed by the following it statements by particular political forces represented here and finally, as reads the statement by Lech Walesa, one of top moral-political authority, the Presidency should go to a person forwarded by the coalition.

The Polish Catholic Social Union floor group shares this opinion and expresses hope that by his standing above party disputes and current political arrangements the president will be a keystone of the national agreement and unity, will be a president of the whole nation, including those Poles who will vote against Gen. Jaruzelski and will be a president of all the Poles in the country and abroad.

PZPR Paper Comments on Election

LD2007094389 Warsaw PAP in English
0815 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 20—Commenting on the election of Wojciech Jaruzelski as Polish president yesterday, PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] daily TRYBUNA LUDU writes, among other things, that "nobody in Poland today can hope for support from all. But this choice, I am convinced, will satisfy most people or, in any case, a dominating majority of Poles thinking in a political and responsible way.

"The road to this election had not been free of controversies and dramatic moments. Such was the first part of the 13th PUWP CC [Central Committee] plenary meeting and the discussion in the top organs of all the coalition groups. Heated discussions were held at meetings of all the coalition's deputy floor groups with Wojciech Jaruzelski. The fact that the discussion with the citizen's parliamentary club lasted over five hours is eloquent.

"I assess the winning of necessary majority at the national assembly for the election of Wojciech Jaruzelski as an important precedent and experience of the new parliament. This augurs well for further work of both chambers.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski enjoys high esteem in the East and in the West. He personifies the course for reforms as well as efforts for the cause of stability. The election reinforced Poland's position in the international relations.

"The Polish supreme reason won in the first controversial issue dealt with by the Polish parliament and this is an optimistic fact," the paper writes.

PAP Supplies Jaruzelski Biography

LD2007100889 Warsaw PAP in English
0151 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 19—Wojciech Jaruzelski was born on July 6, 1923 in Kurov, Lublin Voivodship, to an intelligentsia family.

During World War 2 he stayed in the USSR employed as a worker. In 1943 he joined the Polish Army being formed there. He graduated from the infantry military academy in Ryazan and next, serving in the 2nd Henryk Dabrowski infantry division, he covered the entire banner track of the 1st Polish Army.

In 1960 he was appointed to the post of the chief of the main political command of the Polish Army and in 1962 took the office of the vice-minister of National Defence. As from 1965 he was chief of General Staff of the Polish Army and between the years 1968-1983 he occupied the post of minister of national defence.

In 1964 he became member of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC. In October 1981 he was elected the 1st secretary of the PUWP CC. A representative of the reform line in the party, advocate of the national agreement, initiator of the consultative council—the forum being a model and precursor of the round table.

From 1961 till June 1989 he was a deputy to the Sejm. From February 11, 1981 till November 6, 1985—chairman of the Council of Ministers. In November of 1985 he was called to the post of the president of the Council of State.

The president of the Military Council of National Salvation which existed between December 13, 1981 and July 21, 1983. On November 22, 1983, the Sejm appoints him the chairman of the Committee for National Defence and the superior of the Polish Armed Forces, and the Council of State appoints him commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces in case of war.

The initiator of the 4-point "plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe".

Decorated with the Order of the Builders of the People's Poland, Order of the Banner of Labour 1st Class, Virtuti Military Cross, twice decorated with Gallantry Cross and other Polish and foreign distinctions, including the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic. [partial sentence as received]

He is married and has one daughter.

Striking Gdynia Shipyard Workers Cite Demands

LD1907153489 Warsaw PAP in English
1313 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Gdansk, July 19—Today the crew of the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia went on strike. There are activists of both trade unions on the strike committee.

Strikers forwarded several economic postulates, including pay rises and abandonment of the piece-work system. They also demanded explanations concerning companies operating at the shipyard.

Negotiations between strikers and the management continue.

AFP Reports Strike

AU1907134389 Paris AFP in English
1221 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 19 (AFP)—Five thousand workers went on indefinite strike Wednesday at the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia, northern Poland, demanding pay rises, trade union sources said.

The sources said the Solidarity trade union took over leadership of the strike after the labour force in two big workshops downed tools and marched through the plant seeking support.

A strike committee was set up including representatives of the offical trade union and of "independent" workers as well as Solidarity.

The strike committee has 30 members and will be responsible for putting a list of 12 demands to the management, including total reorganisation of the yard.

The Gdynia shipyard is part of the bigger shipyard at Gdansk where the Solidarity trade union movement was first born.

A transport strike which began Tuesday in Katowice, southern Poland, continued today.

Workers Postpone Strike

LD1907185989 Warsaw PAP in English
1713 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Gdansk, July 19—The crew of the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia went on strike today. Strikers forwarded postulates demanding rises of basic pays and of pays for overtime, liquidation of the piece-work system and payments in July of awards from profits the shipyard has earned. They also demanded explanations concerning the activity of companies operating at the shipyard.

After nearly six hours' negotiations with the management the strike committee agreed to suspend the strike till August 1, continuing a strike alert and talks till that date.

Talks To Resolve Katowice Transport Strike

LD2007001489 Warsaw PAP in English
2111 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Katowice, July 19—The strike of transport workers in the Katowice region which is going on for the second day now severely complicated normal life of the area's residents as they waited long minutes in rain to get to work or return home.

General Director of the Voivodship Transport Enterprise Edmund Kuc said here today that talks were continued with members of the strike committee who had presented a different version of pay claims than those put forth by the crew before.

According to the information obtained in the Voivodship office, the meeting of all pay claims of the striking transport workers would require subsidies totalling 51.7 billion zlotys.

Wage Agreement at Enterprise

LD2007093289 Warsaw PAP in English
0838 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Katowice, July 20—A wage agreement was signed in the Katowice Voivodship Transport Enterprise (WPK) this morning. WPK managing director Edmund Kuc said normal operation of buses and street cars would be successively restored in cities of the Katowice Voivodship by this afternoon.

Council of Ministers Adopts Budget Amendment

LD1907201689 Warsaw PAP in English
1807 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 19—At a meeting today, the Council of Ministers has adopted a draft amendment to the budget law for 1989, providing, among other things, for an increase in revenue and expenditure alike.

Compared to the provisions of the budget law now in force, it is planned that the revenues will grow by 10.1 thousand billion zlotys to reach a total of 27.3 thousand billion, while expenditure will grow by 10.7 thousand billion, to reach 28.9 thousand billion.

This means that the budget deficit would grow in absolute terms, but would remain at the level of 5.5 percent of budget expenditure.

The draft amendment to the budget law aims at adjusting the budget to economic developments and trends which surfaced this year, and first of all to the high rate of growth of incomes and prices.

Another cause of growing budget spending is a distinct increase in subsidies, especially to food products.

The draft amendment provides for regulations tightening financial discipline and designed to increase budget revenues and limit spendings.

The draft will be lodged with the Sejm together with a draft economic programme which is coherent with the so-called adjustment programme to be presented to the IMF.

News Conference Updates Priest Death Enquiry

LD1907201289 Warsaw PAP in English
1803 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Elblag, July 19—A press conference was held in the voivodship Prosecutor's Office here today on the to-date results of the investigation into the circumstances and cause of sudden death of Father Sylwester Zych.

So far 29 people have been interrogated in this case. A search is in progress for a man who was seen together with Father Zych on the night of the latter's death. The former's description and memory sketch have been handed to the press and the search is being held on the national scale.

Intensive efforts are under way aimed at finding out what Father Zych was doing in Krynica Morska on the critical day, whom he got in touch with, and particularly what the last hour of his life looked like, as well as what were the objects and documents that he had on him, how much money he had and what happened to those things.

Dr. Wladyslaw Fitobor, a court expert who performed the autopsy in Elblag, participating in the conference confirmed that the results of both autopsies were very convergent while the abrasions of some parts of outer skin might have been caused by washing the body after the first autopsy and transporting it in prosectoria in Elblag and then Gdansk. The final opinion on what caused the death of Father Zych can only formulated after the results of laboratory tests have been sent in.

Solidarity Delegates' Sejm Actions Criticized

26000577 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
5 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Sieradzinski: "Not Every Pretext Is Good;" subtitled "Direct From Wiejska" (Street)]

[Text] The inaugural session of the new Sejm and Senate produced the first, barely fragmentary and very incomplete, answer to the question of how will the parliament, that supreme legislative body of our state, operate in conditions of pluralism. Will it be a parliament "saying silent masses," to which we had become accustomed in former years, or will it be a parliament of oratorical

displays, of sharp ripostes and unending disputes on practically every procedural matter, no matter how minor, for which any pretext, or even the absence of a pretext, would suffice?

Or perhaps finally will it be a parliament adequate to our social, economic, and political needs and ambitions? A parliament of objective discussion, constructive proposals based on astute criticism of routine approaches toward matters genuinely requiring rapid and resolute changes to the better? Then even heated polemics and disputes would be rooted in the realities of life and have a deeper meaning, serving the common cause of Poles. The yearning for this kind of parliamentarism appears nowadays to be widespread and great.

Has that first day confirmed these hopes?

It simply could not do so, because it is still definitely too early. People who in the past often were spectators of the Sejm sessions, if only in the capacity of Sejm reporters, generally thought that the performance of this complicated parliamentary machinery still had an air of improvisation about it. This is due to big and little things. Domestic and foreign reporters complain, e.g., that their working conditions have markedly worsened. Most of the accredited reporters have been "expelled" from the balcony in the Sejm Hall and moved to a huge room in which they can follow the debates on a TV monitor. In reply, they are told to be patient.

Certainly, this is not the most important thing nowadays. It is one of the glitches that still exist. The deputies themselves must learn a great deal, get used to parliamentary procedures. What is much more essential is what will happen in the near future not offstage but in the main debating hall of our parliament.

Let us relate a major aspect of yesterday's Sejm debates which, unfortunately, leads to saddening reflections. The Sejm's agenda includes the consideration of a letter sent to the Sejm by the prime minister concerning the resignation of the government. From the standpoint of constitutional principles, the government's resignation can be accepted only when the National Assembly elects a president who shall then offer a motion for appointing a prime minister.

Accordingly, the newly elected Sejm Marshal proposed to the deputies that they take notice of the prime minister's letter and postpone its consideration until after the president is elected. This procedurally simple matter is entirely of a formal nature. What else could have been proposed?

Yet the group of deputies representing the Citizens' Parliamentary Club seized on this as a pretext for attacking the resigning government. And its attack abounded in demagoguery and unjustified accusations, as demonstrated besides by the rebuttal offered by the next speaker.

The question that arises is, what was the real point? What ulterior motive? Nowadays economic matters are too complex, too painful to the public, too important to the future of our state and the fate of Polish political and economic reforms, to be exploited in the manner demonstrated yesterday in the Sejm in order to "settle the hash of the authorities."

It is not my intention thus to defend the resigning government, but it is difficult to accept a situation in which the desire, proclaimed by our opponents, to adhere to the rules of the political game is expressed in exploiting every opportunity to "bash the authorities" for their mistakes, whether factual or not, so long as this is done in the full glare of publicity.

One would like to say to them, "Gentlemen, let us discuss these matters seriously, as they deserve to be, without demagoguery, and without treating them as incidental to other questions, and at the right time. Exploiting any occasion to incite passions and groping "in the dark" for culprits does not serve the common national cause, does not promote the national issues needing a rapid resolution nowadays.

On this occasion let me comment on Deputy Ryszard Bugaj's demand that the Sejm should consider the motion for the government's resignation concurrently with the prime minister's report on the activities of the government so far. Mr Deputy has evidently so far been uninterested in the work of the Polish Parliament, since he failed to notice that as late as last May this Hallowed Chamber had already accepted that report. Since then less than 2 months elapsed. Thus the demand for resubmitting to the Sejm a report on the government's activities lacks any constitutional or legal grounds.

Why then initiate a "tempest in a teacup" when the matter concerned a very normal parliamentary procedure for handling the resignation of the government and the formation of a new cabinet in which all the political forces represented in our parliament have, after all, the opportunity to play their due roles? A corresponding offer has been made, and it still is awaiting acceptance.

Walesa's Possible Soviet Visit Discussed

AU1907132989 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 17 Jul 89 p 1

[Report signed 'jm': "Is He Going?"]

[Text] On 15 July in Warsaw there was a meeting between Professor Bronislaw Geremek and Prof Radomir Bogdanov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

One can assume that the possibility of Lech Walesa visiting the Soviet Union was discussed.

Adam Michnik Interviewed on Moscow Visit

PM1907142889 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jul 89 p 3

[Interview with Adam Michnik, editor of Solidarity newspaper GAZETA WYBORCZA, by Bernard Guetta in Moscow on 17 July]

[Excerpts] Moscow—[Guetta] As soon as you arrive in Warsaw, you will have to answer a question which I will ask you immediately: Have you had official talks during this visit?

[Michnik] To have official talks you have to be on an official visit, and I am not. However, I have had unofficial contacts with very important figures in Soviet public and intellectual life. This has helped me to understand this new phase in the USSR's history, the dynamism of the changes taking place here, and this is very important not only for Solidarity but for all central European statesmen who have the task of rebuilding democracy.

[Guetta] Do you mean by that that you have envisaged possible joint action by all those men in Moscow, or laid the foundations of the "new internationalism" of which you have spoken publicly several times?

[Michnik] If I understand the present situation, the Stalinist forces are not limited to a single East European country or even to several. They are international, and anti-Stalinist action—to rebuild civilian society and build a new model of pluralist democracy—must therefore be international too.

[Guetta] Do you think that Mr Gorbachev's team should be included among these anti-Stalinist forces to be united?

[Michnik] That is an excellent question which should be addressed to those leaders themselves. Of course, I would like their reply to be a categorical "yes," but all I can tell you after the talks I have had in Moscow with party members and informal groups, is that I think we have entered a period of a major realignment of the political forces.

Previously, in all the East European countries, there was the apparatus on one side and the democratic opposition on the other—whether it was a workers' or intellectuals' opposition, or both.

Today this is no longer the case. The dividing line is much more complex and passes between advocates and opponents of change, of the move toward democracy, of compromises like the one which Solidarity reached with the Polish United Workers Party's [PZPR] reforming wing at the roundtable.

This strategy has opponents who are naturally the Stalinist conservatives, but also, within the democratic opposition itself, the radical factions for which compromise with the reformers in the ruling parties is impossible or undesirable. These are two types of totally different political positions, because the radical jailers cannot be placed on the same level as the radical prisoners. However, the problem is that prisoners' revolts are often blind and suicidal.

[Guetta] Has your visit to Moscow enabled you to promote this unity of democratic forces in Eastern Europe?

[Michnik] We shall see, but I hope so because the discussions which I had with the Moscow deputies prompt me to consider that the establishment of regular contacts among reforming deputies in the Soviet Union and Poland would be a great step toward democratic change. And I hope that in a few months' time, the Hungarian reforming deputies will be able to join us and others later.

Destalinizing International Relations

[Guetta] What would the aim be in practical terms?

[Michnik] We have had very concrete discussions on this subject. We share all our problems, from the move toward a market economy to the establishment of states based on law in our countries which are not states based on law. This whole region is on the eve of great changes and the choice is clear.

Either we find forms of cooperation and trade which are similar to those which enabled Western Europe to move toward freely agreed unity which is profitable to each of the countries it comprises, or we move toward the emergence of a Europe united by democracy, or we move toward Balkanization, hatred, bloodshed, and even greater poverty. Everybody would be fighting everybody else and everybody would probably be against the Jews.

We have no choice. We must define a new type of relations and seriously start real talks on the destalinization of international relations in Eastern Europe.

[Guetta] In other words?

[Michnik] It is very simple. We must abandon the relationship between center and satellites defined by Stalin and establish egalitarian relations between sovereign nations. In Eastern Europe the national question is now the most important of all both within the USSR and in its relations with the other countries in that region. [passage omitted]

[Guetta] After your Moscow visit, will this direct dialogue which you are demanding be opened between Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa and Mr Gorbachev?

[Michnik] In Moscow I felt that a new atmosphere was being established in Soviet-Polish relations. I felt that in my talks with party members and with prominent independent figures. After those talks I think that a meeting between the Soviet head of state and the Solidarity chairman is possible, that it will be useful to the USSR and Poland, and that it could take place this year.

[Guetta] Do you mean before Christmas?

[Michnik] Christmas is this year.

[Guetta] What do you think should be the main point on the agenda of that meeting?

[Michnik] I have already told you: the final destalinization of relations between our two countries, and perestroyka—the abandonment of dogmas, exclusions, and the age of diktats.

'Sources' Say EEC Food Aid May Start in Aug

AU2007074589 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Brussels, July 20 (AFP)—The European Economic Community may start sending food aid to Poland in August, informed sources said here, after a call last week from the world's seven wealthiest democracies to organise supplies.

The European Commission, the EEC's executive arm, has asked for permission to send the aid from the 12 member states, whose food surpluses it manages, the sources said.

The EEC was asked Saturday by world leaders at a summit meeting in Paris to coordinate economic assistance for Poland and Hungary.

The precise amount of aid could be decided at a meeting on Monday of EEC agriculture ministers, the sources said.

The Commission has estimated EEC surpluses at 7.8 million tonnes of grain, 115,000 tonnes of beef and 40,000 tonnes of butter.

Further Press Comment on Bush Visit

AU1907141689

[Editorial Report] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish on 17 July and Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish on 15 July carry two articles prompted by President Bush's visit. The article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY compares the content of the American aid packages for Hungary and Poland and asserts that whereas the proposals made by the President in Poland were deemed disappointing by Polish public opinion, those made in Hungary were in line with the more modest Hungarian expectations. The article carried by POLITYKA provides a general review of the President's visit to Poland with some reference to its international context.

In his 2,000-word article entitled "The American Offer: What Does Poland, and What Does Hungary Get?" which appears on page 7 of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Ryszard Bankowicz maintains that the basic difference between the President's visits to Hungary and Poland resides in "the perceptions of public opinion and the views in economic circles. Polish expectations markedly exceeded the level of the financial offer made by the President, and the Western press—which has been much less restrained in its formulations than Polish commentators—stresses that America's material involvement in pulling Poland out of the crisis is rather modest. In Poland, what the President announced has somewhat tarnished the American fairy-godmother's image [amerykanska zlota rybka traci blask], and those who believed that she would eagerly and generously realize all the Poles' wishes have lost their faith in miracles." Bankowicz then contrasts this with Hungarian reaction and writes that "there was none of this disappointment in Hungary, although America assumed commitments toward Hungary that were commensurate with those toward Poland, that is to say, they were lower in view of the size of the country" and quotes a Hungarian vice minister of foreign affairs as saying "the U.S. proposals are completely in keeping with what the Hungarians were counting on."

The 1,800-word POLITYKA article by Krzyszof Mroziewicz and Witold Pawlowski headlined "Bush-Jaruzelski-Walesa" on page 3 provides a description of the visit that is thematically disjointed and lacking in substantive comment. At one point, the authors view the Polish reform process within the broader context of East-West relations and conclude that "both superpowers want change to occur without such change imposing any costs on their own relations; as Bush believes in Gorbachev and wishes him success with his perestroyka, it is logical that he should not want events in Poland to harm or even reverse the course of Soviet reforms."

No further processing planned.

'New Style' of Pact Bucharest Summit Noted

AU1907144289 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Jul 89 p 2

[Commentary signed 'TP': " 'Summit' in Bucharest"]

[Text] The sessions of the highest decisionmaking body of the Warsaw Pact have not always merited special attention. The deadlock in Soviet-American disarmament negotiations which occurred at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, and the lack of progress in negotiations which concentrated on wider aspects than just the military were repeatedly reflected in

the content of the communiques of the Political Consultative Committee which, for the most part, kept restating the political initiatives that remained unrealized.

The same can also be said for the Atlantic Council meetings, the decisionmaking body of NATO, which consists of the ministers of foreign affairs, defense, and finance and meets in Brussels twice a year. Their own final communiques also repeated decisions which did not add anything new to international relations.

The deliberations of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest in 1986 revealed new political thinking by the Warsaw Pact states. That meeting can be considered a watershed in the way the socialist states approach security matters and the subject of East-West relations in its broadest sense. A year later, in Berlin, it was accepted that the level of armed forces is determined by both the political and military aspects of military doctrine. It was accepted that the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine should above all deter war and should be transformed into a defensive system by the elimination of all elements that had an offensive capability. This approach obliged the Western alliance to make similar moves and was also a response to meet similar initiatives which had been proposed by the West, initiatives which our press had painstakingly passed over in silence.

The July 1988 meeting of the Political Consultative Committee was an example of a new style in shaping relations, not only relations between East and West, but also between the Warsaw Pact member states themselves. The statement issued after the conclusion of that summit highlighted in an unprecedented way the responsibility that individual governments owed to their own nations and their independence when deciding the internal matters of their own country.

Last week's Bucharest meeting confirmed the principles agreed at preceding meetings. This is especially important in the light of the changes that have occurred in Poland and Hungary this year. The acceptance of the principle of freedom of decision of national governments within the context of the political and economic transformations and, one could say, ideological transformations is cardinally important for tackling the social problems peculiar to each sovereign state.

"Nobody has a monopoly on truth" states the relevant part of the statement "and the building of a new society is a creative process which each country constructs according to its conditions, traditions, and requirements."

This does not mean a "pure" independence, of course. The multilateral ties of political, economic, and military integration, in both East and West, mean that every government has to take its partners into account. It is important that these obligations stem from undertakings which have been freely given and are not a result of the dictates of someone stronger. It was this principle which was unanimously accepted in Bucharest.

As concerns the atmosphere of the discussions, a new element was the state of relations which have arisen between Hungary and Romania, two of the members.

This conflict, a conflict of nationalities to call it by its proper name, could be seen as an example of the independence of the two interested parties (in NATO there has even been a case of armed conflict between two of the members, Greece and Turkey, and this state of affairs did not mean the breakup of that alliance). Nevertheless, the fact that the bilateral meeting of the two parties in Bucharest at the highest governmental level did not produce an agreement has to be seen negatively. This conflict is particulary serious and the consequences are difficult to predict.

The final documents contain few political proposals. The main emphasis has gone on disarmament which is seen as a crucial element of the political process, designed to transform Europe into a paragon of mutual coexistence. The road will not be easy, but the important thing is to proceed in the right direction.

Further on Ceausescu Visit to Constanta County

AU1907160289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1501 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 19/7/1989—The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit in Constanta County, southeastern Romania, on Wednesday, 19 July.

Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea and Silviu Curticeanu also participated in the visit.

The first objective of the visit was the road bridge in Mangalia, a construction of special importance for the development and systematization of transport in that industrial area with intense traffic. The new bridge crossing Mangalia Lake was designed by the Romanian specialists; it is about 480 meters long, with a central bridge span of 95 meters, two viaducts, four traffic lanes and two footways. Owing to the new bridge the road between Mangalia "2 Mai" and Vama Veche is 11 km shorter.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated the constructors of the bridge for their achievement.

Further, the visit included farm units in Albesti and "23 August" cooperative and state agroindustrial councils. The RCP and Romanian state leader was informed on the occasion that the average outputs in Constanta County were 7,510 kg with barley, 8,022 kg with corn and 5,500 kg with two-row barley per hectare, that is higher than planned. The state farm enterprise Albesti for instance achieved an average output of 8,590 kg of barley per hectare and of 8,500 kg of corn per hectare. Stress was laid that fine crops were also to be expected with the other cultures in the fields of that unit, the experts' valuations showing higher than planned outputs.

Ceausescu's Speech at Plenum

AU1707173089 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 89 pp 1,3

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech" at the plenary meeting of the Working People's National Council, in Bucharest on 13 July]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: For 2 days the plenary session of the Working People's National Council has discussed, in plenum, within sections, and with a high sense of responsibility, the plan fulfillment activity of the current year, as well as the 1990 plan, and the draft Program-Directives for the next 5-year plan and up to the year 2000-10.

We can say that the unanimous adoption of these documents by the high democratic forum of the working people reflects the unanimous determination of the workers class and of our whole nation to unflinchingly implement the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's firm advancement toward the golden dream, toward communism! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu reelected at the 14th Congress!"]

It is well-known how this year's economic development plan has been fulfilled in the first 6 months and so are the measures that are required to end this year with the best of results. Similarly, the 1990 plan provisions are also well known. They have been discussed within sections and all necessary conclusions have been drawn regarding our future activity.

Likewise, the Program-Directives and the Theses have been published, discussed, and will be further discussed in the coming months before the party congress. At the Central Committee plenum I spoke at length about the importance of these documents. Therefore, now I only want to stress some problems which I view as important for our immediate activity.

The discussions emphasized our achievements in the first half of the current year and some criticism was voiced in connection with our activity. True, we do have some positive results, but we also have certain shortfalls. Therefore, we have to take all necessary measures to go over with great determination to fulfilling—beginning with this month—the targets for the second half year, so that we are able to conclude this year's plan with the best of results and to create conditions for the fulfillment of the 1990 plan, the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, in order to ensure our homeland's transition to a new development stage, and to raise the material and cultural standard of living of all our nation to a higher level. (loud, prolonged applause)

First of all, it is necessary to focus our efforts in all enterprises on fulfilling the item-specified production each day, because this is a decisive requirement for fulfilling the plan in all areas under favorable conditions.

We have to pay particular attention to implementing the raw material and energy program in all areas. The working people in the mining, oil, and the other sectors have pledged to do so.

I would like to call on ministries, central departments, and enterprise managements to pay attention to ensuring the resolute implementation of the measures worked out and programs formulated, so as to guarantee our country more coal, oil, energy, raw and other materials. This is a vital necessity and requirement for the proper progress of all activities. As owners, the working people have to make great efforts to fulfill these tasks of particular importance! (loud, prolonged applause)

On this basis it is necessary to ensure an appropriate activity in all branches and areas, in the so-called related industries, in order to guarantee proper technical-material supplies and a smooth progress of the production process. It is also necessary to take firm measures to ensure the observance of material and energy consumption norms and labor norms, to reduce material and energy consumption, and to recover and reuse materials, subassemblies, and parts. All of you are aware that this represents an important part—in some sectors more than 50 percent—of proper technical-material supplies. We have important achievements, but there are still many things to be done in all sectors of activity.

At the same time, decisive measures have to be taken—as some of the comrades said at this plenary session—to implement the program for the modernization and organization of the production process under more favorable conditions and on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology. As you know, generally speaking we have a modern industry; we have made great, very great investments—hundreds upon hundreds billion dollars—which means several thousands billion lei. Now, however, we have to bear in mind to maintain the light industry constantly—I want to stress constantly—at the level of the modern achievements of science and technology. Any negligence or shortfalls in this respect will cause shortfalls in our country's development in general. I am stressing this because, as owners, producers, and masters of all our country's riches, the working people, workers class, the intellectuals, the peasantry, and all our people have to do all they can to properly manage the means of production and to constantly renew and improve the technological level of our activity. Let us always maintain our industry at the level of the most modern achievements of science and technology! This is the road to communism! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu—RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

This requires further intensifying research work and focusing our efforts on the most important socioeconomic development problems and on basic problems of our future development. We have great achievements in this area as well. We have a vigorous scientific potential that has proved capable of solving the most complicated problems. We have to do all we can so that this year's and future activity will enable Romanian science to make a significant contribution to our homeland's overall development, and that Romanian science will hold an important place in the development of world science, and in the progress of mankind in general. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have to develop and perfect education on the basis of the most modern knowledge; we have to arm our youth in all areas—beginning with elementary schools, if I may say so, up to universities and polytechnical institutes—with the most modern achievements of science and technology. We need highly qualified workers and, beginning with next year, all our youth will attend 12-grade schools. Thus, in a few years we will shape a workers class with a high general cultural and technological standard, an intellectual workers class, builders of socialism! (loud, prolonged applause)

Let us educate highly knowledgable specialists in all areas—engineers, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, agronomists, physicians, and so forth—who are able to apply in life everything science has achieved, who will carry on scientific-technical knowledge, and make new discoveries, because proposing to apply only what has been achieved so far means to propose to lag behind. We do not only have to promote the achievements attained so far, but also to commit ourselves—as any specialist and any working man has to commit himself—to contributing to the further development of knowledge. Only thus will we be able to ensure our homeland's constant progress and its elevation to the highest pinnacles of progress and civilization! (loud, prolonged applause)

True, we have good machinery and plants, and above all we have wonderful people; man and people represent the decisive force! Therefore, we must do all we can to arm the workers class, the intellectuals, our whole nation, and primarily youth, with the highest knowledge in all areas, so that they will always work as genuine revolutionaries determined to do all they can to make constantly new discoveries in order to raise Romania to new heights, so that it may hold a dignified, free, and independent place in the world! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu, Romania—our esteem and pride!")

Greater attention has to be paid to improving the quality of activities and of the production process, and to raising the qualitative and technical standard of all products in all areas.

We have achieved positive results, but many things remain to be done, and in this area we should never be satisfied with what we have achieved! We must constantly work to achieve better quality, to improve the standard of our products in all areas so that they are on a par with the best such products in the world, and that many of our products will rank first. Romanian products should be able to say: We, Romanian products, rank first; we have been produced by workers who are masters and owners—and who are manufacturing high quality products! (loud, prolonged applause)

We have to make the best and most complete use of all production units, and we have to ensure a more vigorous increase in labor productivity in all areas.

It is well known that, the more we will increase labor productivity, the less work and time we will need for manufacturing certain products, the more the country's entire wealth will increase and the faster the necessary conditions will be created for our homeland's development in general and for improving the standard of living

of our whole nation. Labor productivity has been, is, and will be a revolutionary element and we must always work to constantly increase it! (loud applause)

It is also necessary for all units, central departments, and ministries to pay greater attention to questions of economic efficiency and profitability.

In past years we have adopted important laws on economic-financial norm-setting, on price formation, and on the operation of the all activities on the basis of self-management and self-administration. Beginning with the second half year, or rather with the first month of this half year, we must see to it that we no longer have products and enterprises with losses! However, as I have already said, we have to achieve this by reducing material expenditure, labor, and by vigorously increasing economic efficiency!

By better organizing work, making better use of production units, by increasing labor productivity, and through responsible management there will be no sector in which we will not find solutions to increase economic efficiency! It has to be well understood that by no means should profitability be achieved by increasing prices, but by reducing expenses and increasing labor productivity. This is the only path to socioeconomic development and the successful construction of socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

Therefore, it is necessary to firmly apply the laws we have established for the economic sector—self-management and self-administration—so that each working people's council and the general meetings in all areas will very responsibly solve the problems of proper management, increasing efficiency, and proper management of the part of the national wealth and of fixed assets that are entrusted to the various working people's collectives.

We have achieved one good thing: In just a few months we have clarified the problem of thousands of unprofitable products. This is only the beginning, because we have to work constantly to reduce costs and vigorously increase efficiency and profits. The higher the profits and profitability in all areas, the more the national revenue will increase and the more we will have the necessary means for our country's development in general and for improving—I repeat—our people's material and cultural standard of living! This is the supreme goal pursued by our policy; we will be able to fulfill it through decisive and firm work and by increasing profitability in all areas! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu - RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!") It is necessary to pay much greater attention to issues pertaining to international economic relations. I want to dwell especially on the need to commendably fulfill the production earmarked for export and export itself by meeting contract provisions on schedule, by ensuring product quality, and by meeting understandings on production sharing and everything that is necessary to expand and broaden international economic relations with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. As I emphasized at the plenum—and I do not want to repeat it now—we are determined to participate actively in the international division of labor, in production sharing, and we pledge—within the framework of production sharing—to achieve a number of projects that will contribute to the socioeconomic development of each country. I believe it is no longer necessary to dwell on this question, because everyone understands that exports are not something academic, but an objective requirement for the proper progress of economic activity, for the development of the forces of production, and for ensuring our country's participation in the international division of labor. We are determined to do all we can in this direction!

Esteemed Comrades, the great forum of revolutionary workers democracy unanimously adopted the Program-Directives which are to be broadly discussed from now on by all working people within the general meetings, and on the basis of which action will be taken to establish appropriate measures aimed at fulfilling planned targets.

As can be noted, the Program-Directives are based on the achievements attained by the Romanian people in the years of socialist construction. They emphasize correctly and with justified pride that our people, under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party, have covered several socioeconomic development stages in a relatively short historic period, and have reached a high level of development of the forces of production, of industry, agriculture, science, culture, and of all sectors of activity. We have to emphasize that all of this demonstrates the correctness of our Communist Party's policy of creatively applying scientific socialism and the general-objective laws to the realities and specific conditions in Romania, of renouncing patterns, and of going over to building socialism in accordance with our nation's desire, interests, and aspirations. (loud, prolonged applause)

As I pointed out at the Central Committee plenum, we have to emphatically stress that socialism alone has ensured conditions for our people to achieve these wonderful results, something that proves that only socialism guarantees each people the road toward free development, toward happiness, independence, and well-being. (loud applause; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu, Romania—our esteem and pride!")

We could not have achieved such results had we not allocated every year approximately one third of the national income for the development fund and investments. Maybe some of you remember that at the beginning of the seventies I drew attention to the fact that if we do not make appropriate investments and if we do not allocate approximately one third of the national income for development purposes, for a few years we will be able to ensure high consumption, but in this case

Romania will remain a backward country and this will affect our country's level of development for quite a long time. I have emphasized several times that it is in the interest of socialism and of our people's future to constantly guarantee the necessary funds for development purposes. Life has tellingly demonstrated the correctness of this orientation because on this basis we have been able to ensure both the country's development in general and a constant improvement in our people's material and cultural standard. In point of fact, it is a universally valid law that accumulation, the development fund, constitutes a decisive factor for the progress of human society—even more so when the workers class and the people are freely building their socialist and communist future. (loud, prolonged applause)

This is why we already have increased fixed assets more than 22-fold in this period and have vigorously developed socialist ownership as the only foundation on which to build socialism and communism and to guarantee our people's well-being. It was justifiably emphasized at the plenum, and I want to repeat the need to do all we can to constantly develop the socialist ownership of the whole people and cooperative ownership in all areas—industry, transportation, agriculture, and all sectors—since both these forms of ownership represent the road to our homeland's socioeconomic progress and to successfully building socialism and communism. We must do all we can to constantly reinforce joint ownership in all areas! This is the future of our nation, the future of our free people in the socialist and communist society! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu - heroism, Romania - communism!" and "Ceausescu, Romania - our esteem and pride!")

Esteemed Comrades, in the years of socialist construction, and especially in the wake of the Ninth Congress, we constantly improved the management and planning of all socioeconomic activities and the activity of our workers state. We also vigorously developed the revolutionary workers democracy in all sectors of activity.

All of this is well-known. We have proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that we are building socialism with the people and for the people, and that we must do all we can to ensure the active participation of the whole nation in consciously building its own future. This requires constantly strengthening the link with the people and the participation of each working man in all areas in discussing and adopting the socioeconomic development programs and the domestic and foreign policy and in the activity of implementing them.

The Working People's National Council—the supreme forum of revolutionary workers democracy, which actually represents the 8 million collective owners of the means of production—has to work very responsibly to ensure the proper progress of all activities. In ensuring this quality, the National Council has to do all it can for both formulating the development programs and plans and for implementing them, so that each working man and each collective always works responsibly within the general meetings of owners and producers. So far, there has been no such democratic organization in the world in which the workers class and the people are able to freely and independently decide on the development path in all areas! We have chosen this path! Other countries have chosen a different one. Certainly, each country pursues the path it believes is the best; however, I want to emphasize that we can be proud of the democratic form in which the workers class, the intellectuals, and peasants—men, women, youth, and all our people—are participating, in an organized way, in running the society. This is actually genuine democracy in action! (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We want to tell those circles and gentlemen from Western countries, who urge us to return to the old forms of bourgeois democracy, that we know that kind of democracy. Certainly, under bourgeois conditions, we appreciated and continue to appreciate parliamentary democracy. However, it is by far not the democracy in which the workers class and the working people are able to genuinely exercize their power and initiative. I would recommend the advocates of this democracy, as I have done several times, to exchange experiences with us, to start organizing their factories by having them run by the workers class, by the general meetings, by the working people, and by the managerial councils in which the workers should be represented to decide both on the production process, but especially on the distribution of the fruits of work, and on the distribution of incomes. If they were to agree, we would greet and appreciate this path to genuine democracy! We are ready at any time, as it were, to sit down and have a roundtable discussion on how to best organize the activity of the workers class, as the true masters and owners of the means of production. This is the path of genuine democracy of the people and for the people! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu, Romania - our esteem and pride!")

The development of revolutionary workers democracy, the constant improvement of the management and leadership forms are an objective requirement to ensure our society's progress, because here, as in all areas, we must never forget that the tremendous achievements of science and technology, and of human knowledge in general, require a constant improvement of all management and planning forms.

We have talked a great deal about these questions. I am repeating them because we have to be aware that in the activity of each general meeting and each working people's council we must constantly seek the best possible forms to ensure the participation of all working people in discussing and solving all problems connected with the development of society. Only together with the whole people, I repeat, will we be able to fully guarantee our victorious advance toward the society without classes, toward the golden dream, the communist society! (loud applause)

Esteemed Comrades, we have documents of great importance. The 14th Congress is to adopt all these documents and ensure new prospects for our future activity. There are only a few months left before the congress and it is necessary to thoroughly discuss all these documents. Actually, all working people's collectives, all citizens must have their say on these documents and must make proposals, if they have any, on how to better organize our activities.

For this purpose, all enterprises have to discuss and formulate, on the basis of the Program-Directives, their own programs for socioeconomic development by closely consulting central departments and ministries, because we already have some guidelines and provisions on how to work in various sectors. Let us see to it that enterprises and central departments will come to the congress with their own ideas and programs on how to ensure the development of the given sectors and branches.

Let us work out such programs for counties, towns, and communes as will permit all territorial-administrative units to have their own socioeconomic development programs in the spirit of the provisions of the Directives on the balanced development of various sectors; let us develop agriculture, but also industry and other activities, in communes, so as to ensure an improvement in our country's standard of living in general. On this basis, the delegates from the given communes, towns, and counties have to describe what they think and how they view the fulfillment of our homeland's future development goals.

It is tremendous activity that has to be the focus of all party bodies and organizations, of all people's councils, and managerial councils in all areas. If we achieve this under most favorable conditions, we will make sure that the Program-Directives to be adopted at the 14th Congress will provide long-term prospects that will reflect our nation's unanimous will to successfully build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to go over to communism after the year 2000. This is the will of the whole nation, and we have to make it come true! (loud, prolonged applause; long chants of "Ceausescu—heroism, Romania—communism!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, during the Central Committee plenum, I referred broadly to Romania's foreign policy and I stressed the correctness of the international policy promoted by our party and state, of developing relations with all the countries in the world regardless of social system, of active participation in the struggle to achieve disarmament, peace, and a cooperative world including all the nations of the world, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence, sovereignty, and noninterference in domestic affairs. (loud, prolonged applause)

There are many problems to be solved in international life. In the spirit of what we have emphasized at the plenum, Romania is determined to work with utmost vigor to continue to make its full contribution to achieving general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to completely eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and achieving a radical cutback in the so-called conventional weapons, believing that this is fully in keeping with the interests of our nation and the interests of all the nations in the world. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within this framework, I would like to stress the importance of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries that was held in Bucharest a week ago. The documents of this meeting have been published and you are acquainted with them. However, I would like to stress that the socialist countries have affirmed once again their determination to take firm actions to achieve disarmament and conventional disarmament, to eliminate nuclear weapons, and to establish new relations of complete equality among all the nations of the world. I could say that the Declaration and the Communique of the meeting represents an appeal to the NATO countries and to other states of the world to act together, in the interests of nations, in order to achieve peace and to put a complete end to the old policy, and to establish a new policy of complete equality of rights and of ensuring all nations their right to develop freely and independently. (loud, prolonged applause)

Naturally, during that meeting we paid particular attention to the problems of the world economy, particularly to the situation of developing countries. We did that because currently the situation of developing countries is very serious. In the current decade, more than 4 billion people live in poverty and their situation continues to get worse, while rich countries—certainly, only a small group of such countries—have yearly accumulated scores of billions of dollars from developing countries. This is a situation that cannot continue any longer! Some gentlemen urge us to return to a world that is one of inequity, of plundering, and of oppression. We have known such a world for hundreds of years, 100 of which it was capitalist! Therefore we have stated that, for us, the prospects for such a way are gone forever! Sometimes our people say that something will happen "when poplars bear apples and osier willows bear carnations." (loud applause) But do not hurry to cheer just because modern genetics has made huge progress. (lively applause) One day we may see poplars and osier willows that bear apples and carnations, but not even then, in no circumstances, will we agree to turning back! Capitalism has disappeared from Romania forever! In our country people are and will continue to be masters of their own destinies and their own wealth forever! (loud, prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people"!) These circles and these gentlemen will have to focus on two issues: how to eliminate the exploitation of developing countries and how to solve the problem of these countries' foreign debt, which reached $1,200 billion. Symbolism might be accepted in arts, but in the economy it is not worth 2 farthings! (loud applause)

We have also proposed—and I would like to repeat these proposals again at our forum of democracy—that a part

of the the poorest countries' foreign debts should be canceled, everything that stems from [tot ce provine din] interest up to 20 percent should be canceled, and the rest of the debts should be rescheduled on a long-term basis. Likewise, a system of rational interest in equal cooperation and equal rights and of advantageous prices for all countries should be introduced and a new world economic order that takes into account the interests of all states should be established. This is in keeping with the interests of all countries—developed and developing countries and those countries that have embarked on the road of development. All of us are interested in the establishment of new, equitable economic relations, without oppressors and without the oppressed! This is the main subject on which we must focus! (loud, prolonged applause).

Second, if these gentlemen are so concerned with what is happening in one country or another, would it not be better for them to concern themselves with what is happening to the millions of unemployed in their own countries and with the scores of millions of poor people in their own country? Would it not be better for them to concern themselves with the fact that, during the current decade, the number of poor people who have become even poorer has increased, while the number of rich people who have become richer by accumulating more riches has been reduced? Is this fact in accordance with democracy? Is it in accordance with human rights? Is it the way nature created the individual? Has nature divided people in such a way as some should starve while others live in luxury? No! Nature has not created man for this! Why do these gentlemen not think about the millions of young people in their countries, 20 to 40 percent of whom annually do not get jobs, according to official reports? What are these young people doing? Why are these gentlemen not thinking about ways in which to solve these problems and to ensure means of existence for the citizens and the young people in their countries? They should not wait for these young people, workers, and poor to follow the words of our great poet "never forget that you represent both number and power," because when they start acting in unity they will be able to change this world! (loud applause)

There are many, many problems. I do not want to dwell on them now. However, these gentlemen and these circles should understand that their thoughts of turning people back from the road of socialism are bound to fail. Certainly they can cause difficulties. However, socialism has registered changes and achievements which enable it to forcefully affirm itself—and it will progress triumphantly toward the year 2000 as the most dignified and human society, the only one which ensures a free and independent future for mankind and ensures peace, security, and well-being! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu—heroism; Romania—communism!)

Certainly, all these problems belong to the respective peoples, to political forces, and to the workers class. We do not want to interfere in the affairs of other states. I have just recalled these things so that these circles and gentlemen think about it and better understand that they must completely give up the old policy of interference in domestic affairs of other countries and completely give up the policy of "cold war." One should never forget that anticommunism and the destabiliation policy have always led to tension and to the worsening of international situation.

It should be well understood that detente and solutions to the complex international problems require a new way of thinking and new actions in the spirit of cooperation and equality of rights. It should be understood that even by guilding the old policy with gold, not just with dollars, one cannot hide its aged, rusty, and anticommunist structure that has to be eliminated. Only in this way can we open up the path toward cooperation, toward concertedly finding solutions to the serious problems of the world, and toward ensuring peace on our planet. (loud, prolonged applause)

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II and we should never forget the lessons of history and never forget what fascism meant. Therefore, we cannot help but take a firm attitude against the reactivization of various fascist, anti-Semitic, nationalist, and chauvinist forces, which laid the foundation for the preparation and the outbreak of World War II. There is no nation in Europe which, to a greater or lesser extent, had not paid dearly for its tolerance toward fascism and toward adventurers, and there is no people that had not paid dearly for the lack of unity in the struggle against fascism and war.

The policy of concession and of capitulation not only failed to stop fascist aggression, but encouraged it and brought about the most terrible war ever known by mankind. That is why now, when there are many problems to be solved and when certain revisionist, fascist circles raise their heads, by promoting a policy of equal cooperation among all European countries and all the countries of the world, European peoples should unite their forces and act with utmost responsibility to reject fascism in all its brutal forms of humiliating people. We should act with the utmost determination to implement the objectives of a Europe of security, cooperation, and peace and strive for a united Europe in which each nation can develop freely and independently, a Europe of the independent and free nations! Such a Europe can play an important role in finding solutions to the problems of the world and will ensure each European nation's freedom and socioeconomic development and will contribute to solving the problems of socioeconomic progress throughout the world! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu—peace!")

That is why our people, the workers class, and the democratic forum of working people should militate for the development of cooperative relations with workers everywhere and with all peoples to strengthen unity and cooperation, proceeding from the fact that the unity of

the workers class, the oppressed people, and the peoples that desire peace represents the surest and the only force that can lead to the victory of reason, disarmament, a world without wars and weapons, a world of national and social justice, and a world of well-being for each nation. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed Comrades, we have unanimously discussed and adopted decisions regarding the documents that were included in the agenda. Now we should proceed to the practical activity of implementing these documents. All the working people's councils and all the leading bodies of these councils should work with utmost revolutionary responsibility to ensure appropriate organization of activity in all areas. I want once again to stress that we should conclude this year with increasingly better results in industry, in accordance with our plans. It seems to me that from what we have seen so far, agriculture will indeed achieve the best yields ever. Let us do all we can, everything within our power, to ensure that industry will report to the party congress the best results in the current 5-year plan period! (loud, prolonged applause)

Let us develop the spirit of responsibility and revolutionary combat and strengthen order and discipline in all fields of activity. Nobody under any circumstances can excuse the violation of the laws of our country and harm, in one way or another, the civic property and put obstacles in the path of our people's progress toward implementing their socioeconomic development programs.

The stronger our workers revolutionary democracy is, the firmer we should act toward those who violate the laws and our socialist order. As a matter of fact, this represents a vital requirement of the workers revolutionary democracy!

We are building a new society, a society of the working people, of justice, and of equality. Therefore, we should defend and scupulously preserve this socialist order, the common property, and coexistence, and should not let anybody harm the interests of our nation, the interests of our people! (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Let us strongly develop the revolutionary awareness of all the builders of our socialist society in all areas! Each person, at his workplace, should be equally responsible for the factory and for the general interests of our country! Let us combine the general interest with the private interest! No one can ensure his well-being without ensuring the well-being and general development of our country!

Let us continuously raise the socialist and revolutionary awareness and the awareness of our whole nation within the framework of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, under the leadership of our Communist Party—the guarantee of our firm advance, in complete unity, toward socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I would like to express my belief that all participants in this plenary meeting, all the working people's councils, and all the working people will work with utmost responsibility to implement the programs and decisions that we have also adopted within this plenum and will do all they can to ensure the increasingly forceful progress of our homeland toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization, to improve the well-being of our whole nation, and to strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause and chants; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu RCP!," "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu Romania, our esteem and pride!")

With all this, I extend to you all, the working people's councils, and to our whole nation wishes for increasingly greater successes in fulfilling the objectives for our homeland's development, to meet the 45th anniversary of antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th party congress with increasingly better results in all areas!

Much good health and happiness!

(Loud, prolonged applause and cheers. Prolonged chants of: "Ceausescu—RCP!," "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu, Romania our esteem and pride!" "Ceausescu reelected at the 14th Congress." In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity around the party, all those present in the great hall of the plenary meeting rise and chant for minutes on end for the Romanian Communist Party and for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

SCINTEIA Editorial Upholds Party's Leading Role

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["The Romanian Communist Party: A People's Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/7/1989—In an editorial marking the anniversary of 24 years since the Ninth RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Congress (July 1965) "SCINTEIA" stresses the importance attached at the recent plenary meeting of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP of 27-28 June to the survey of the activity of the party as the revolutionary detachment of the whole people, as the vital core of society, as well as of the directions and modalities of improving its work in Socialist Romania's new development stage. The editorial underlines the strong worker character of the RCP stressing that of the over 3.8 million party members 55 percent belong to the working class, the most advanced class of the Romanian society. At the same time, the

aforementioned daily notes that roughly 50 percent of the party members are of up to 40 years of age, of which are of up to 30 [as received], while women stand for over 35 percent of its membership. These figures, the paper reads, prove that the RCP is a strong party, a solid edifice, which includes the best forces of society in its ranks.

The option of ensuring the worker character of the party, "SCINTEIA" goes on, is a salient feature on which the RCP has been set up. Only by ensuring the worker character of the party will its leading role assert itself ever more powerfully, will its revolutionary character, its militant combative spirit be maintained, developed and continuously enhanced. In that context, the daily points to the importance of the thesis elaborated by the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu according to which the party cannot give up and share with anybody but with the people—the maker of the new system—its role of leading in the building of socialism and communism. This thesis is a principled, constructive answer to some tendencies manifesting in several countries on the comeback to the multiparty system, "SCINTEIA" reads. The continuous strengthening of the party, the ever more powerful assertion of its role of the leading force in society, of its revolutionary spirit, in a climate of real democracy shows in the practical activity of building socialism, of solving the multifarious problems confronting it, "SCINTEIA" writes in conclusion.

Central Committee Presidium Issues Statement

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[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—In many environments, the processes of national intolerance, lack of confidence, and exclusivism are on the increase. At the same time, the practice of separating parts of the LCY and other socialist forces from nationalist activity is weakening, while the phony dilemmas about more or less dangerous nationalisms are increasingly frequent. It is of particular importance that nationalistic activity and behavior should not be allowed among the ranks of the League of Communists [LC].

This is pointed out in a statement from a session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee [CC] Presidium held yesterday in Belgrade. The text of the statement reads:

"The LCY CC Presidium at a session held on Tuesday, presided over by Milan Pancevski, discussed the proposed stands of the LCY CC for the 25th session of the LCY CC on the activities of the LCY in the development of intranational relations on the basis of socialist self-management. These questions will be discussed at the next, 25th, session of the LCY CC on 30 and 31 July 1989. The Presidium established that in many environments the processes of national intolerance, lack of confidence, and exclusivism are gaining strength. At the same time, the practice of separating parts of the LCY and other socialist forces from nationalistic activity is weakening, while phony dilemmas about more or less dangerous nationalisms are increasingly frequent. At the session, stress was laid on the special need not to allow nationalistic activity and behavior among the ranks of the LC.

The current sociopolitical situation in particular is made more difficult by mutual conflicts between republican and provincial leaderships, as well as by conflicts in federal organs that are going further than the frameworks of comprehensible and legitimate differences. The continuation of these conflicts necessarily results in making it more difficult to implement social reform. Social crisis, as well as the crisis in intranational and intrarepublican relations can only be solved through a consistent implementation of reforms on the basis of the strategic orientations of the first LCY conference, and by putting up decisive opposition to the incitement of national problems and intranational conflicts. Therefore it is necessary that the LC and all socialist forces of society oppose with determination the exacerbation of individual national questions and their alleged solution, which implies ignoring or even negating the existence of the Yugoslav federal community of equitable nations and nationalities, the results of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, and the development of intranational relations achieved so far. Recently it has also included attacks on the historical opus of Josip Broz Tito.

In the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the interests of the nations and nationalities, as well as the interests of each individual, can only be met through cooperation, establishment of ties, shared work, life, and development. That is why the response of the LCY to the challenge posed by the present crisis, as well as to the future development of society and intranational relations, lies in the realization of socialist democracy in each nation and nationality, in their equitable relations, in the progress of the Yugoslav federal community, and in turning toward development and progress in which national and other differences become a factor of establishing ties and creating new values.

A solution to the crisis on the basis of a more successful development of socialist democratic society contributes in the best way to the development of equitable intranational relations, while the elimination of negative trends in the development of intranational relations contributes to a speedier way out of the crisis. Such development is possible only with the involvement of all creative social forces in the development and creation of a comprehensive reform of society, while a reform of the LCY is its constituent part. These processes started in particular along the line of the strategic orientation of the first LCY conference. This is a vital interest of the working class, all socialist forces, all our nations and nationalities. An independent initiative and innovatory reform spirit in all environments, among all nations and nationalities, and their linking into a comprehensive movement of social reform is the only secure way of overcoming the existing social crisis, and thereby also of creating opportunities for the affirmation of each nation and nationality, and all together the Yugoslav socialist community, as well as for a further development of equitable relations between them. Nowadays this must be the main direction of the activity of all members, organs, and organizations of the LCY, as well as their obligation and basis for their responsibility.

The LCY CC Presidium also discussed the ideopolitical basis for changes and amendments to the LCY statute, and the number of members for the highest-ranking LCY organs. The key orientation for changes and amendments to the LCY statute starts from the fact that a member of the LCY is believed to be the basic subject of the party policy, and from the need for a further democratization of interparty relations and adjusting the organizational structure and relations in the LC to the new conditions of social development. This demands, inter alia, that the statute should in an appropriate way ensure the decisive role of the membership and basic organizations, and that all those elements mediating between organs and forums, and which are no longer necessary at the achieved level of social development and within the conditions of political pluralism, be eliminated.

It is also necessary to change the attitude of LC organizations, organs, and forums toward other sociopolitical and social organizations, delegations, self-managing organizations, communities, and working people in general. All the proposed changes also require a different way of organizing the LCY organs, their more efficient work and greater responsibility, and in establishing policies, as well as in implementing them. Starting from the proposals dominating the debates so far, in the future the LCY CC should have 129 members. The LCY CC will establish this with a special decision.

The Presidium decided that at its next session it will discuss the current political events in the country and the LCY tasks."

Daily on Stay of Croatian Emigre in USSR

LD1907123989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Zagreb, July 19 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow has objected to the Soviet authorities because Mate Mestrovic, leader of the extremist Croatian emigration in the United States, has been permitted into the Soviet Union, where he has reportedly arrived in connection with an exhibition of the works of his father Ivan Mestrovic, a celebrated Yugoslav sculptor, shown in both Moscow and Leningrad, the Zagreb daily VECERNJI LIST writes today.

The display of Ivan Mestrovic's works in Moscow and Leningrad has been organized by the Soviet Ministry of Culture, by Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev museums, the committee for education and culture of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, and the Yugoslav museums which house Mestrovic's works. The exhibit has been organized as part of inter-state cooperation.

The Zagreb daily writes that the extremist Croatian emigre, Mate Mestrovic, did not arrive in the Soviet Union because of the exhibit of his father's works, but that he did so with political plans and ambitions in mind, which are known in his case always to be anti-Yugoslav in character.

Soviet authorities cannot treat Mate Mestrovic as an ordinary tourist, the daily recalls, since he is the president of the so-called Croatian National Council, whose aims "we believe are known in the USSR, too."

It is the autonomous right of every country to issue or decline to issue a visa to a foreigner, the Zagreb daily writes and sets out that its commentary is not meant to interfere in Soviet internal affairs but is, instead, a deliberation about how attention must be paid to the fact that the stay of certain "guests" can affect relations between two countries.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Elects State Presidency Member

LD2007085989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Jul (TANJUG)—At its plenary session today, the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina in a secret ballot elected Bogic Bogicevic to be the new member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina. After having convincingly defeated four other candidates in a recent referendum, Bogicevic today received 198 out of 217 possible votes. Nineteen ballot papers were invalid.

Born in 1953, Bogic Bogicevic will be the youngest member of the state presidency.

Macedonia Adopts Amendment on Statehood

LD2007060789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0430 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Skopje, July 19 (TANJUG)—The fruitless efforts by state and political leaderships of Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece, which negate the Macedonian nation, cannot change the reality of history and life that the Republic of Macedonia is an inseparable part of the Yugoslav Federation, Macedonian Parliament president Vulnet Starova said at today's joint session of Parliament chambers held to mark the 45th anniversary of the first war parliament of this Yugoslav Republic.

The Macedonian Parliament today adopted a change in the Republican constitution defining Macedonia as a "national state of the Macedonian nation" and a socialist, self-management, and democratic community equally of the Macedonian nation and members of other nations and nationalities living there.

According to the previous constitutional formulation, some other nations and nationalities living in Macedonia, especially the Albanian nationality which accounts for 20 percent of the republic's population of two million, were named. The change caused much discussion during a public debate on Macedonia's draft constitution concerning the equality of the Albanian nationality in the republic.

Starova said that the amendments definition is a "supplementation of the constitutional concept of the national state of the Macedonian nation" within the Yugoslav federation.

The constitutional amendment adopted in the continuation of the session marking the 45th anniversary of Macedonia's war parliament, which, as stated by Starova, was a watershed in the history of the Macedonian nation in legal and political terms.

The first session of the partisan parliament during World War II brought the realization of the centuries-old aspirations of the Macedonian people for independence and individuality, achieved within the Yugoslav federation.

The session of the war parliament on August 2, 1944, at the Prohor Pcinjski Orthodox Monastery, proclaimed a free state of the Macedonian nation on the lasting foundations and based on the traditions of the short-lived first republic in the Balkans founded in Macedonia in 1903, during an uprising against the centuries-long Turkish occupation, also known as "The Krusevo Republic."

Drnovsek Speaks on European Ties, Economic Needs

LD2007110989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (TANJUG)—At this point, it is unrealistic for Yugoslavia to join the European Community. What is possible now is for Yugoslavia to join the European Council, and negotiations are also underway with EFTA [European Free Trade Association], Yugoslav State Presidency President Janez Drnovsek has stated in an interview given to the liberal Catholic daily LA CROIX in Paris, where he recently attended the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.

In the interview, whose text is published in the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVMSTI today, Drnovsek said that Yugoslavia had a few days ago expressed the readiness to open a discussion on its status of a European Council member and to accept the council's conventions, including the European convention on human rights.

State Presidency President Drnovsek said that Yugoslavia's presence at the Paris celebrations confirmed Yugoslavia's orientation to Europe and European traditions. He said that Yugoslavia expected to have France's support in its efforts to establish closer economic and other forms of ties with Europe. Drnovsek assessed that Yugoslavia's high inflation and developmental stagnation, coupled with a high transfer of funds abroad, as a result of the foreign debt payments, rendered difficult a reform of the economy and the economy's stabilization.

The development of small and medium work organizations and unlimited foreign capital investments are economic priorities for Yugoslavia, as Yugoslav State Presidency President Drnovsek said. The economic effectiveness of work organizations and their affirmation on the market, which were neglected in Yugoslavia in the seventies, must become primary criteria of successful business activity, Drnovsek set out.

Asked about the introduction of a multi-party system in Yugoslavia, Drnovsek said that, in the event a multiparty system was to be introduced, there would exist a genuine danger of nationalist deviations of the parties. It is much easier for the Hungarians and the Poles, since they do not have the nationality problem, the so far youngest Yugoslav president set out.

Drnovsek said that political-nationality tensions in Yugoslavia would be eased if economic successes were recorded. Different formulas of political pluralism will be discussed in stable conditions. A free debate on a revision of the Yugoslav Constitution will be the best opportunity for that, Drnovsk said.

FEC's Markovic Visits Bank, Holds Talks

LD1807090789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic today visited the Jugobanka-Udruzena Banka Bank and held talks with the Board Chairman Milos Milosavljevic and board members about the organization of the Yugoslav banking system, the transformation of Jugobanka, and some other questions regarding the functioning of Yugoslav banks and issues of monetary policy. As reported, the following also attended the talks: Branimir Zekan, federal finance secretary; Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; and Filip Grujic, vice president of the executive council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Markovic Continues Visit to Montenegro

Visits Factories

LD1907112889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Niksic, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—As part of his 2-day working visit to Montenegro, Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC), spent today in Niksic at the Boris Kidric metal and metallurgical combine and iron and steelworks. He was acquainted with the business operations and economic and market position of this iron and steel industry giant.

Markovic was told that unless the position of ferrous metallurgy in primary distribution is improved and the problem of exchange rate differences, or their prompt payment, is resolved, this major work collective in Montenegro—like many other enterprises in the republic that are carrying the burden of foreign indebtedness—has no prospect of conducting successful business operations, and therefore no prospect of survival in the market conditions of economic activity.

FEC President Markovic said that the present FEC had already done a lot on payment of exchange rate differentials from last year and that it would endeavor to meet all unpaid exchange rate differences by the middle of September. He stressed that the protests relating to this problem were not being made in the right quarter. He noted that everyone was advocating a reduction in

contributions from source to the budget, while at the same time seeking from it the prompt payment of exchange rate differences and the solution of other financial problems.

In reply to expressed fears that the complete abolition of bills as an instrument of payment would create further difficulties for work organizations when it comes to meeting individual commitments, the FEC president said that only the so-called Yugo-bill was being abolished, which is not in fact a bill, but surrogate money. We cannot simultaneously fight for a market system and a curb on inflation, and maintain anti-market instruments, Markovic said.

The FEC president said that for the present the fear of the ferrous metal industry work organizations of import liberalization of these products was unfounded, because the FEC was not going to make any move that would be critical for this strategic branch of the economy. He stressed, however, that the ferrous metal industry must gradually be brought under the influence of the world market, because in fighting for a market we must conduct an anti-monopolistic policy in all areas. In this context, he particularly stressed the need for restructuring of the ferrous metal industry in the direction of replacing quantity with quality, which the developed countries did more than a decade ago.

FEC President Markovic and his colleagues were told that the Niksic iron and steel works achieved good production and other results in the first half of the year, and that this was partly contributed to by enthusiasm for the election of the new FEC president and his program. It was pointed out, however, that this mood was beginning to subside due to the enormous rate of inflation and growth in the cost of living.

Markovic said that the FEC is fighting not for the remodeling and extension of the old system and agreed economics, but for their complete replacement with a market and anti-inflationary system. We must all work in this direction, however, and zealously endeavor to realize it, and not the FEC alone, he emphasized. If we all present our bills and demands to the FEC alone, we may as well wrap up this package of measures with a bow and present it to others who are willing to work under those conditions, stressed FEC President Ante Markovic.

Concludes Visit

LD1907133489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Titograd, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—In the course of the extensive talks between the FEC [Federal Executive Council] delegation and top representatives of sociopolitical life and economy of this republic, an agreement was reached about resolving some, for Montenegro specifically, difficult problems. Views differed, however, about resolving other problems. The FEC delegation, headed by Ante Markovic, left for Kosovo after a 2-day working visit.

This evening's final talks in the Gorica villa in Titograd reiterated principle stances about the open issues, such as investigating exchange rate disparities and damages caused when they are not recovered on time, buying-off foreign debt, building energy stations, and building a domestic fleet.

President Markovic stressed that open discussion of problems and proposals for their solutions is a condition for resolving them. He expressed a special optimism in connection with the perceived readiness of business and other fields to tackle difficulties and to embark on the battle for changes. Such forces, prepared for transformation in the spirit of the reform and the market economy, can count on FEC support, Markovic said.

To get us out of the crisis, to create a democratic society and modern socialism, we necessarily need unity in the country. So, we should all gather around a program of progressive forces, of which there are many, in Montenegro too, FEC President Ante Markovic stressed.

Dr Banko Kostic, president of the Montenegrin presidency, thanked the FEC president for the visit and expressed optimism, but he did not hide personal concern over the exceptionally difficult economic and social situation in Montenegro and its possible effects. He said that some resolved issues regarding the unequal situation among republican economies, in particular under such a high inflation, were a great handicap in a forthcoming market competition, so, Montenegro still insists persistently that they are to be resolved in a more equitable manner. In this, it rightly expects FEC support, as well as support of other federal bodies, Kostic said.

Markovic Visits, Speaks at Trepca Combine

LD1907225689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Titova Mitrovica, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—During its stay in Kosovo, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] delegation headed by Ante Markovic, its President, heard today about the problems of Trepca [mining, metallurgical and chemical combine]. [passage omitted]

The chairman of the management board, Ljubomir Radovic, noted that in the Stari Trg, Kisnica, and Novo Brdo mines, 416,000 work hours were lost during the February strike and March demonstrations, as a result of which the extraction of ore fell by 30-40 percent. The situation in these mines is proving difficult to consolidate.

In the first half of the year, Trepca exported products to the value of $59 million which is 35 percent more than in the same period last year. It is particularly significant that exports to the convertible currency area have increased by 40 percent. Although imports have also risen, they are four times smaller than exports. However, none of this can signicicantly improve the very serious financial situation which is jeopardizing the production process. [passage omitted]

FEC President Ante Markovic, prompted by the comments of Trepca representatives to the effect that the prices of certain products are still controlled and are not free, said that Trepca must become independent of the state as quickly as possible, and confirmed that all prices of metals are free and that the FEC has not taken any decision to restrict them. The fact that you formulate prices by means of many quasi-self-management agreements which are in fact monopolistic is another matter, and the FEC will shortly be discussing this. Prices are free, but imports are too, Markovic said. You must conduct an antimonopolistic policy, because our economy is very monopolistic. Far more attention must be devoted to quality, and I know, Markovic said, that the life span of your batteries is shorter than others. You have good quality raw materials but your goods are poor quality. Another reason for reorientation, according to Ante Markovic, is the fact that Trepca has no working assets. In Kosovo, you are able, unlike others, to obtain funds from the fund for development, but in a new way and not like hitherto from us and the National Bank, the FEC president warned.

On his return from Titova Mitrovica, the FEC president visited the local community of Milosevo, where he had brief talks about the problems of this nationally mixed environment of the Preistina community.

Markovic Attends Economic Chamber Meeting

LD2007033289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—The Federal Executive Council [FEC] does not intend to step back from any segment of its economic program, for it is the concept of this country that should ensure the resolution of problems and a better, richer, and more democratic life, stressed FEC President Ante Markovic at this evening's assembly of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. The assembly was attended by both FEC vice presidents, Aleksandar Mitrovic and Zivkov Pregl, as well as Branko Zekan, federal secretary for finance. If someone is capable of proposing an alternative concept, he should do so giving sound arguments, added Markovic.

The FEC has embarked upon all the systemic changes, starting from the law on enterprises up to the law on promisory notes, which will be discussed at tomorrow's session of the federal government. A considerable number of laws have already been adopted; some will be adopted shortly and the remainder after August. For instance, a "skeleton" for the systemic changes in the economy will be prepared in the autumn.

We have opted for the pluralism of ownership (social, private, mixed, collective) and its equality on the unified Yugoslav market of labor, goods, and capital, as well as in foreign-economic relations, recalled Markovic. Within this context he added that the assembly would, at its first September session, examine the law on work relations, and he called for support for what he described as revolutionary changes in these relations in the whole of the country. They are also necessary for the comprehensive implementation of the law on enterprises and other systemic regulations.

By the end of the year, enterprises and banks must undergo reconstruction in line with the provisions of the new laws, having previously identified all the deficits and realistic sources for their coverage. The realistic sources for the ensuring of money are necessary in all spheres since without it there can be no successful struggle against inflation, stressed the FEC President. He also mentioned that the struggle was not conducted just in the monetary sphere, but also in fiscal and other spheres.

Since taxation policy is also anti-inflationary, the FEC has already prepared a law on the bases of the taxation system, and although it does not fall within its jurisdiction, it has proposed a social agreement on taxation policy to ensure complete measures in this area. Where the FEC has its "hands tied", is to a large extent by the present constitutional solutions. This is the maximum that can be done for the time being, because world experience also shows that a period of 2 to 6 years is necessary for major changes in the area of taxes. Thus, in the second phase of changes (by the end of next year) the introduction of so-called synthetic taxation (on the total earnings of citizens) will be considered.

Recalling in greater detail the effects of the measures taken so far which are also anti-inflationary, Markovic stressed the phenomenon of the growth of foreign currency reserves at a time of high inflation. The country's foreign currency reserves have reached 3.8 billion dollars. From 50 to 60 million dollars are purchased daily on the foreign currency market, so that the reserves will soon exceed four billion dollars. As well as the regular repayment of interest on foreign loans, it has been possible to repay 314 million dollars of the country's short-term debts. The foreign currency reserves also afford the opportunity of further liberalizing imports, so that imports of consumer goods will also soon be liberalized.

The FEC is concentrating on changing the outmoded and creating a new economic structure which is a prerequisite for efficient economic activity and a way out of the crisis, Markovic noted. The new law on foreign

exchange, he said, also envisages solutions to the problem of trade with the clearing area. The formation of the so-called clearing dollar on the basis of supply and demand is also envisaged.

Check purchases in installment are illegal and inflationary, the FEC President repeated on this occasion, stressing that their abolition should not hamper trade since credit sales have been made possible.

Markovic noted with satisfaction that during the discussion, businessmen supported without objections all the systemic solutions proposed by the new federal government in the 4 months of its mandate. Replying to criticism related to delays in passing some of the regulations, the FEC president recalled once again that the entire "scenario" of the reform would be made known by autumn. [Passage omitted] Regardless of individual objections, (Gusti Grof), chairman of the assembly, wound up the session stressing that the government program deserved the support of businessmen.

Kosovo Parliament Adopts Constitutional Changes

LD2007061689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Text] Pristina, July 19 (TANJUG)—Claims that the provinces will be abolished and national rights of the ethnic Albanian nationality, its language and alphabet threatened, turned out to be unfounded and malicious, Parliament President of the Province of Kosovo Vukasin Jokanovic said today after Parliament adopted 38 amendments to the Constitution of this southern Serbian Province.

The Kosovo Parliament today unanimously adopted all the proposed changes to the provincial constitution which brought it in line with the changes of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia adopted late in March.

The changes in the Serbian Constitution served as one of the causes of the bloody demonstrations in the province in the final days of March, organized by ethnic Albanian separatists who claimed that they are a threat to the fundamental rights of the ethnic Albanian nationality, which accounts for 80 percent of the population in the province.

The main objective of the constitutional changes, said Jokanovic, is to boost the efficiency of the political system. The new constitutional solutions do not affect the equality of the languages and alphabets of the nations and nationalities in the province.

The constitutional changes in fact ensure and guarantee the equality of the Serbo-Croatian language, an official language on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The constitution stipulates that Serbo-Croatian and Albanian are equally official use in state organs, the press, education and public life in the Province of Kosovo. The same is said about the Turkish language in the regions populated by ethnic Turks.

The delegates agreed with Jokanovic that the changes of the provincial constitution will help stabilize the situation in the province and halt the process of forced migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Vlasi Calls Milosevic, Others as Witnesses

AU2007091289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 18 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG)—Azem Vlasi, former Kosovo League of Communists leader arrested last March after demonstrations by ethnic Albanian miners, has through his lawyers called some top Yugoslav politicians as witnesses in the investigation.

If the request of the defence is granted, Slobodan Milosevic, Stipe Suvar, Rahman Morina, Remzi Koljgeci, and Radisa Gacic will have to answer as to the nature of their relations and contents of their talks with Vlasi, the Belgrade daily BORBA reports today.

Milosevic will be called upon to tell the investigative organs what he, as president of the League of Communists of Serbia at the time, and Vlasi talked about on the phone a day after Vlasi had visited the strikers in the Stari Trg mine, and what Vlasi gave as the main reason for his visit. The defence filed similar requests for Morina, now president of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Koljgeci, former Kosovo Presidency president; Suvar, then president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) who had gone to the shaft to talk with the striking miners; and Gacic, then secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Vlasi's trial is expected to open in September.

Croatian SAWP Presidium on Knin Events

AU1907165489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] The Republican Conference Presidium of the Socialist Alliance of Croatia has held a joint session with the Socialist Alliance of the commune of Knin, which organized the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo, and expressed its view of the events there. Here is report by Vesna Knezevic:

On 8 July, about 10,000 people attended the religious festivities at the Krka Monastery, which were organized by the Serbian Orthodox Church. A day later, about 30,000 people rallied at the plateau around the Church of Lazarica in the Kosovo village near Knin. First they attended a liturgical service and a religious meeting, and then a cultural program organized by the Croatian Socialist Alliance.

It was assessed that when the cultural program was interrupted by force in order to be turned into a political meeting, there were 200 visitors at the most. Some of these people were preparing to leave, some were turning their backs, some were watching the event out of curiosity, and some—a smaller number, it was pointed out—applauded speaker Jovo Opacic and the group of people clad in well-known costumes who got on the stage.

This is a brief account of the Knin celebrations, which is similar to the way in which the event was represented in the announcements issued by the Croatian Presidency and the Croatian Party Presidium, as well as in numerous letters that have been arriving from the entire republic.

Several speakers today have said that in evaluating the Knin celebrations, one must strictly bear the following figures in mind: Out of 30,000 participants, only about 100 of them provoked or supported the nationalist event. One should correctly assess the events in Knin and not allow a nationalist shadow to be cast on the Knin people.

There are, however, some other views: Let this be the last time we discuss the Knin events, Marjan Kalanj, president of the Croatian Socialist Alliance, said in the concluding speech. Let us talk about the causes of the incident and the ways to avoid such things in the future. Before his speech there were some attempts to list some of these causes. The most radical of these was the attempt made by retired General Ferdinand Toplak. In a 1/2-hour speech, he talked about the revolutionary traditions of Knin, and added something about the celebrations in question. He said that the incident was a part of the tactics behind which there is the strategy of destabilizing the country and changing its political relations.

Simo Rajic, vice president of the Croatian Executive Council, said that 25 reports, including three on criminal acts, have been filed against the perpetrators of the incident who live in Croatia. The same measures were demanded against 17 persons living outside Croatia.

The Croatian Socialist Alliance is planning to analyze press reports on the Knin incident because, as one could conclude from the debate held today, some newspapers were down playing it, and some were increasing the importance of the incident. Of course, the difference results from the fact that these newspapers come from different parts of the country.

The Croatian Assembly will discuss the interruption of the Knin celebration tomorrow.

Muca Retires From Macedonian Presidency

LD1907171289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Summary] Skopje, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Macedonia, Femi Muca, member of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia, was relieved of his duties as he has fulfilled all the conditions for retirement. Jovan Trpenovski, hitherto Macedonian public prosecutor, was elected republican secretary for internal affairs. Simeon Malinkov was elected president of the republican's Magistrate's Court.